RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO 127 BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,98
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2nd Oct	RAZMAK† ..		10,662
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA ..		20,837
23rd „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,350
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,883
29th „	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
2nd June	ALIPORE	China & Japan.
22nd „	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
2nd June	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
4th June	VARELAA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th „	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday & Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU.	6028	1 June	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20413.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,582
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.T. TEACHER for a School in Goa. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3245

LIFE INSURING AGENCY wanted to represent in East and South Africa. Write Box No. 1696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3256A

WANTED—AGENTS, TRAVELLING AGENTS and REPRESENTATIVES both for home and abroad. Handsome salary. Experienced hands need apply with one anna stamp to N. E. BUREAU, Meerut.
A R3248

WANTED—A B.A. with Science or a B.Sc. Apply stating terms and qualifications, CHAIRMAN, Sadashivgad Education Society, Sadashivgad, Kanwar.
A R3247

WANTED for Ahmedabad Tutorial High School, the biggest School in British Gujarat, experienced and trained GRADUATES and a DRILL MASTER with 1st class certificate of the Petit Gymnastic Institute, Bombay. Apply sharp stating terms to, and see personally MANAGER.
A 3244

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of Crude Oil Engines, Direct Coupled Centrifugal Pumping Sets, Diaphragm Pumps, Concrete Mixers and Contractors' Machinery, etc., etc. Only Firms of good standing able to influence business and purchase stocks need apply to Box No. 1692, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26680

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED—Energetic and Influential MANAGERS and AGENTS for the local branches and agencies of a large import and export house, in each town, on liberal terms. Cash security Rs. 5,000 for branch and Rs. 2,000 for agency is essential. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 1694, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3249

LEARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. RAWALPINDI COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M MF

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT representing Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa and Belgian Congo now in India, seeking further agencies in Piecegoods, Silks, Curios, Blankets, Leather and Fancy Goods. Firms and manufacturers interested please write Box No. 1695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", together with cut-pattern samples and estimates.
A R3256

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TUITION—Wanted proficient experienced Graduate Teacher for Sanskrit and Mathematics. One and a half hours twice weekly. Apply Box No. 1690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3237

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3255

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—2 RESIDENCES, one of 2 rooms and kitchen, the other one big room and kitchen, 'Dias Lodge', ground floor, Cross Lane, Grant Road, near Station, for High Class Hindoos. Apply for rents, etc., within OWNER.
C R3242

TO BE LET—To Hindoos only, FLATS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R3236

TO BE LET—An airy, well-ventilated BUNGALOW with Motor Garage at Chaupaty behind Wilson College. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI.
C R3251

TO BE LET—At reasonable rent, the blocks, Rooms, Motor Garages, etc., with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply to K. T. ROWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R3233

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—A BUNGALOW opposite to Vile Parle Station, consisting five big rooms on the ground floor. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA. Carnac Bunder. Phone No. 22634.
C26665

TO LET—Large and airy up-to-date SHOW-ROOM with electric fans and lights on ground floor of west-wing of Jiji house, Ravelin Street, Fort. Apply UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY, LTD., Hashmat Mehel, Chaupatty.
C R3240

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG, rose-scented Lichies 400, Rs. 4/—; 800 Rs. 7/8. BOMBAY KISHANBHOG, LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5. Packing, freight extra. Price with order Send 1 anna stamp for a catalogue of the Grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES No. 22, Darbhanga.
F R3220

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Nagar (Kulu).
26522

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
Bombay Chronicle
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

PROFESSION.

PURE MERCURY PILLS, Rs. 20 each, lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nerve-system. Makes man a real man. Write PRABHASHANKER R. VAIDYA, Ghatkoper.
P 3221

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1398. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE Tardeo Castle, Tardeo, Bombay, English-teaching High School with Boarding establishment under Capuchin Fathers of Malta. Spacious house, large grounds, ideal situation for boarding school. Highly qualified staff, modern methods of teaching. School RE-OPENS on 7th June. Apply for particulars to THE PRINCIPAL.
M R3242

LEARN—SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3199

PERSONAL.

SUMMER!—Where are thy terrors? LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler, sold by PERSIAN INDIAN RESTAURANT near Imperial Cinema, has taken the sting out of thee!
P R3253

PROPERTY TO BE BOUGHT, MORTGAGED & SOLD & FINANCE AVAILABLE

WANTED,

BALKESHWAR AND NAPEANSEA ROAD.

One good Bunglow for about Rs. two lacs in Fort.

One good building for about Rupees five lacs.

KALVADEVI.

Two buildings each about a lac or more.

AVAILABLE.

SANTACRUZ.

One good bunglow and chawl at very moderate price.

FINANCE.

Rupees two lacs to be invested in any good secured properties or sound business concerns. Principals only to be dealt with.

NEVATIA & CO.,
Estate & Finance Brokers,
381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25342.
G26701

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED—Three experienced TEACHERS (1) B.A. with Sanskrit as optional, (2) UNDERGRADUATE with Persian, (3) B.Sc. for Chikhli High School, one year's binding is essential. Apply stating minimum pay and age to the MANAGER, Chikhli High School. Address: Chikhli, via Billimora, District Surat.
26687

WARNING.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Contractors for the Realignment of Bhore Ghat for the G. I. P. Railway, request the Residents and Visitors of Khandala to be careful to keep themselves away from the blasting operations that are going on and be on the look-out for warnings in connection with such operations.
26621

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TIRUMALAI, TIRUPATI, ETC., DEVASTHANAMS TIRUPATI.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sub:—Supply and erection for Generating Plant, Switchgear, Transformers, Transmission line materials (overhead and underground) lamp holders, etc.

1. Separate sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 15th June, 1926, for the supply and erection of Generating plant, switch gear, Transformers, transmission line materials (overhead and underground), lampholders, etc., for the Tirumalai, Tirupati, etc. Devasthanams Electric Department in connection with the Electric Scheme.

2. The tender should be addressed to the Vicharana Karthalavaru and should be superscribed "Tender for the supply and erection of Tools and plant for Davasthanams Electric Department." The tenderer's address should be clearly stated therein, in English.

3. The rates for the materials, etc., should be quoted F.O.R. Tirupati and they should hold good for at least one month from the date fixed for opening the tenders.

N.B.—In the case of articles to which specific reference is made to catalogue numbers tenderer will please quote for them and no other.

4. The periods of delivery and erection of the several items tendered for, should be clearly stated.

5. Each tender for each contract for which specifications are prepared separately shall be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 250 in currency notes or in cash, without which no tender will be considered. The earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them, after the results of the tenders have been notified.

6. Final acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Vicharanakarthalavaru, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for the acceptance or rejection of any tender. If the tenderer withdraws from his tender before the acceptance or rejection of his tender is intimated to him or when the tender is accepted fails to deposit the security deposit amount equal to one-fortieth of the value accepted or to execute an agreement for the due fulfilment of contract within 15 days from the date of communication of the acceptance of tender to the address notified by him in it, on 12 annas stamp paper and in the printed form specifying the conditions of contract, the earnest money will be credited to T. T. etc. Devasthanams as liquidated damages and the contract becomes liable to be cancelled and resold at the defaulters' risk.

7. The contract must not be sublet or transferred in whole or in part.

8. Copies of the specifications for several tenders may be had from the Electric Dept. T. T. etc., Devasthanams at the following rates.

CONTRACT No. 1.—For supply, erection testing and setting to work engines, alternators, Pumps, Compressors, Crane, Oil Tank and workshop Rs. 4.

CONTRACT No 2.—For the supply, erection, testing and setting to work of Switchboard, cables, Bus bars, Transformers and miscellaneous Electric Apparatus Rs. 2.

CONTRACT No. 3.—For the supply, erection, testing and setting to work overhead lines including Poles, copper conductors, street light fittings, lightning arrestors, etc. Rs. 2.

9. In case of dispute as to whether the materials supplied are according to specifications, the decision of the Sri Vicharnakarthalavaru shall be final.

(Sd.) M. T. SRINIVASAN,
for Vicharanakarthalavaru.
26691

LIFE INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of LIFE MANAGER to the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. Bombay. Applicants must state their qualifications, details of present employment, previous experience, age, and salary desired. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
26651

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD. Bombay, has made arrangements for training in Insurance of one or two Indians of respectable family in England. Applicants should be Graduates of British or Indian Universities, and not more than 23 years of age. They will be required to undergo a period of training in Head Office, Bombay, before being sent to England. Full particulars will be supplied by the General Manager to applicants with the necessary qualifications.
26652

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT. Applicants must possess fair knowledge of English, Hindi and Mechanism. Starting pay Rs. 100 per month rising to Rs. 125 per month with an increment of Rs. 5 per month annually. The post is permanent and the engagement terminable after two months' notice on the part of the serving party. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, State Police, INDORE CITY.
26636

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

A PRIZE of Rs. 200 is offered for a POSTER for the Poona Agricultural Exhibition, Size 40in. by 25in. Designs which may be in oil or water colour should reach the Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., and General Secretary, Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, not later than JUNE 21ST.

The lettering should be as follows:—
"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW, POONA, 1926."

If any further information is required it may be obtained from the Principal, School of Art, Bombay.
26642

THE TOKYO AND SHANGHAI TRADING CO., LIMITED.
KARACHI.

(Registered Under Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 100 EACH.

Rupees 10 per share on application, Rupees 15 per share on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rupees 15 each at an interval of not less than three months.

The objects of the Company are to carry on business of Importers' Exporters and to undertake commission agency of every descriptions for which the company shall be able to declare handsome dividend.

Ask for application form and further particulars.

A. R. BAZAZ,
S. LALL NARULLA,
P. GORRI DATT.
Directors.
26655

NOTICE.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY (12).

THE SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE will re open for the Monsoon Term on 4th June, 1926, and the Third Year M.B. B.S., Classes will begin from the same date. There will be only thirty Vacancies, this year and Candidates, who have passed the INTER M.B., B.S., EXAMINATION of the Bombay University or an equivalent Examination of any other recognised University, are eligible for Admission. The candidates are, therefore, directed to send in their Applications, with their University Certificates (which will be returned) on or before the 4th June, 1926, on the PRESCRIBED Forms, to be obtained from the Dean's Office, during Office hours, or sent for by Post, provided, a duly STAMPED Envelope, bearing the student's name and address, is enclosed.

The Term Fee of Rs. 67 for the College, PLUS Rs 16 for the Hospital Practice will have to be paid by the Candidates, on the day of Admission. There would be no Admission Fees for the Students joining this Term.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
Bombay, 20th May, 1926.
26648

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the undersigned by the 1st of July, 1926, for the post of ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools, salary Rs. 220-10-270 p.m. plus Rs. 50 Carriage Allowance p.m., stating in full, age, nationality, religion, mother-tongue, qualifications, previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Sound knowledge of English and Urdu and training qualifications and teaching experience essential.

M. I. FAROOQUI.
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay (1).

N.B.—The condition that knowledge of Persian is essential has been dropped in this advertisement. Intending applicants are requested to note this.
26644

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIBEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1926, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:

1. To adopt Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.
Managing Director,
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 15th June to 30th June, both days inclusive.
26677

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1926, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting a resolution regarding the amalgamation of the Thana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., with the above Bank. Copies of the notice together with the draft Resolution, have been supplied to members.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director,
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
Bombay, 19th May, 1926.
26678

THE PENINSULAR LOCOMOTIVE CO, LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE office of the Company will be removed from Sudama House, Ballard Pier, to KODAK HOUSE, Hornby Road, from 1st of June, 1926.
R3254

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5095 of 1923.

DAYAL RATANSEY KANJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
PADAMSEY RATANSEY KANJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of February, 1924, and the consent Judge's order, dated 19th April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on MONDAY, the 14th day of June, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (whereof the Trustees of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperance are the Fazandars), containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, situate at Cavel Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3666, 3667 and 3668 and Street No. 32 (1) and (2), and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Joseph Pascoal Demello but now of Madhowji Jivraj and Naranji Purshottam, on the West by the Portuguese Lane, on the North partly by the property of Joseph Francis Dias and partly by the property of Anthie Joseph Demello, and on the South by a public passage from Dukerwadi Lane to Curwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25-27-31 at Corner of Military Square Lane and Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26615

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The next session starts on 5th July, 1926. THE LAST DATE OF APPLICATION for admission in the prescribed form to reach the Office is 15th June, 1926. For Circular and application form for Mechanical and Electrical Courses only. Apply with eight annas postage stamps to the PRINCIPAL.

26303

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HYDERABAD.DN.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified and experienced persons for the post of Asst. Professorship of Marathi. Salary O.S. Rs. 250—15—400. The appointment will be for four years only. Applicants should give details regarding their date and place of birth, University career and experience in teaching College classes. Applications should reach the Principal not later than 1st July, 1926.

(O.S. Rs. 116 are equal to B.G. Rs. 100).

26646

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, MEDICINE, "RENAULT" MOTOR CAR (SERVICE BODY), INSOLVENTS' PEDHI FURNITURE, SAFE, GUN, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 31st May, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Harilal Jivaram Vipra traded as Chunilal Mohanlal (Insolvent):—

Safe, stand, mehta boxes, framed pictures, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Saleraj Dhanraj (Insolvent):—

Shirees, cut pieces of cholikhan, dhoties, embroidered jackets, coats, pants, showcases, weighing scales, weights, tin trunks, copper and brass pots, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy (Insolvent):—

One D. B. B. L. gun by Field Rifle Co., Birmingham.

(4) Re: Estate of Tribhowandas and Co (Insolvents):—

10 tins of Liquid Disinfectant.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

A big lot of shirtings, mulls, jaconets dhoties, printed muslins, etc.

By the order of the concerned:—

One "Renault" motor car, service body, 1½ ton, 14 seater.

By the order of Messrs. N. Vasantrai and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

1 case of damaged medicine.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from office concerned Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will to-day at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Ismail Bdg., Hornby Road. the following Office furniture such as; office writing desks, chairs, book stands, cupboards, Remington typewriters, Partition, electric ceiling fans and lights, cheque protectograph, file cabinet, safe, bench, stationery articles, etc.

Property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

YO, HO, HO!
AND A BOTTLE OF RUM

You remember Stevenson's universally known pirate lyric which goes:

Fifteen men on a dead man's chest,
Yo ho, ho, and a bottle of rum!

SEE
DOROTHY GISH
WITH
LEON ERROL
IN

CLOTHES MAKE THE PIRATE

A SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY
SEE
THE SEA BATTLE OF THE AGES
BROADSIDES OF LAUGHTER
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DUSTIN FARNUM
IN
While Justice Waits
A tense gripping Drama to thrill you

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Gertrude Atherton's Classic of Fiction:
BLACK OXEN
Made into a First National Masterpiece in captivating parts, featuring the Famous Star:
Corinne Griffith and Conway Tearle
"The Years like great Black Oxen, tread the world, and God, the Herdsman, goads them on behind."

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The most amazing Romance ever screened
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
Bluebeard's Eighth Wife.
A paramount Picture in 6 Reels.
The Story of a Modern Blue-Beard and the girl who put an end to his matrimonial Marathon.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

90,000 CLIENTS.
Wonderful Foretelling
Full Annual Life-Reading with delineation of Life and Character, Re. 1. State time, date of birth or letter. Mr. E. Subramanya Iyer, M. A., M. L., Trivandrum, writes: "The Reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." This premier house has to-day on its rolls 90,000 clients. THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City, B. N. Railway.

ROUSING RECEPTION

EDITOR BACK FROM JAIL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, May 27.

Mr. Pragji Khandubhai Desai who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in non-cooperation days for writing an article in the Gujerati weekly "Navayuga" of which Mr. Pragji was the second editor, was released from the Karachi Jail after serving his full term of sentence. He was given a very rousing reception at Surat on arrival and a public meeting was held to welcome him back speeches appreciating the services of Mr. Desai were made by Mr. Kalyanji Mehta and others.

Mr. Kalyanji Mehta was the first editor of the "Navayuga" to go to jail for writing a seditious article in that paper.

KRISHNAGAR CONFERENCE.

MR. SASMAL'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, May 29.

In a statement to the press on the Bengal Provincial Conference at Krishnagar, Mr. B. N. Sasmal, President of the Conference (who eventually resigned following the censure motion on certain sections of his address), after saying that before the conference he read out his address to some of the leaders giving them an opportunity to advise the deletion of the passages which they later objected to, concludes by saying:

The last two sentences for which a vote of non-confidence has been passed on me are as follows: "And we shall have to keep our spy friends away from us. But if we have nothing secret they will themselves go away."

PREARRANGED PLAN?

I cannot really conceive how Mr. Sen Gupta would be a party to the censure for these two sentences. Is it not known to him that we all suspect that there are spies among us? Does he not himself suspect that there are spies among us? Why is it then that such a suggestion was made the subject matter of censure upon me and Mr. Sen Gupta was party to it? Let the country say now if I was in the wrong and if I deserved the sentence which the Subjects Committee of the Conference passed on me and if the whole thing was not the outcome of a prearranged plan to drive me out of the Congress for views I hold."—A.P.

A PROFESSOR DUMBFOUNDED

EXAMINATION PAPERS STOLEN.

LAHORE, May 29.

A daring burglary took place in the Punjab University Building on Wednesday night when the room of a certain professor of the University staying in the University Buildings was broken open by some unknown persons when the professor was out dining with friends, and about 600 examination papers affecting three different examinations were stolen. It is stated that 300 of these answer papers had been already marked and noted but the candidates whose papers were removed and whose results are not known will be re-examined shortly. The papers stolen were those set in certain subjects for the M.A., B.A. (Honours) and B.A.. degrees. The police are making vigorous enquiries.

DUMBFOUNDED.

From enquiries made with the University, it is learned that the professor before leaving for dinner bolted one of the double doors which gave an access to his room, locked the other and took the keys with him. The door at the foot of the staircase was also locked. When he returned to his room at midnight, he found the staircase door unlocked, and when he entered room was dumbfounded to see the box in which examination papers were kept wide open, and papers stolen. He at once informed the Registrar of the University. They found padlock on door leading to the University broken open and the bolted door had been opened after breaking the pane of the glass. The box which contained the examination papers had two locks and were broken open. They found a new pair of pincers on the table which constitute the only clue on which the police are basing their investigations. A.P.

HEROISM REWARDED.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 1,120 for granting relief to the families of Abdul Gani and Abdul Hakim who lost their lives in an encounter with a gang of dacoits at Bhingraj in Tippera District on the night of September, 20, 1925 and other villagers who assisted the deceased.

Though the dacoits were in possession of firearms the villagers with great courage and resource organised a stubborn pursuit in course of which Abdul Gani and Abdul Hakim were killed and several other villagers were wounded. They succeeded in capturing three dacoits.—A.P.

A meeting of the Board of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, will be held in Calcutta on 12th June.

A HYDERABAD MEETING.

THE NIZAM THANKED

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolarum, was held on 16th instant in the bungalow of the late Mr. Fiaz Ali Khan, Residency Bazars, with a view to convey to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, the heart-felt thanks of the public for having recently sanctioned certain regulations concerning private schools in the Dominions.

There were present about 3,000 persons of all castes and creeds. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Syed Ijaz Husain, Pleader.

The proceedings commenced with Kari Abdul Karim Saheb, Founder of the "Azmat-ul-Quran" School, reciting portions of the Holy Quran. Moulvi Mohamed Abdul Majeed in proposing Mr. Syed Ijaz Husain to the Chair, explained the object with which the meeting was convened, to convey to H. E.H. the Nizam's Government, the thanks of the public for the Rules and Regulations recently brought into force by the Educational Department. He said that the Regulations were very conciliatory in tone and mild in nature and contemplated the educational well-being o the public. The President took the chair.

A DISSENTIENT.

Immediately after Mr. Ramchander Naik, Bar-at-Law, enquired whether those who stood against the Regulations had permission to express their views. The president regretted that as the meeting was convened with the sole object of tendering thanks to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for the Regulations issued by the Educational Department, no such permission could be given.

Mr. Abdur Rahim, Secretary of the Islamia Anjuman, Raichur, and the founder of a number of private institutions stated that the Regulations were admirably devised and moved for the following resolution:—

"This meeting consisting of the founder of the private institutions, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolarum of the sympathisers of the national education and of respectable and influential persons of all castes and creeds, tenders its heart-felt thanks to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for the promulgation of the Rules and Regulations regarding private institutions and recognises the fact that without such Regulations there could be no educational uplift or redress existing evils."

The President of the meeting was authorized to send a copy of the resolution to H. E. H. the Nizam.

LATE DOWAGER LADY GULBAI JAMSHEDJI.

Dowager Lady Gulbai, the mother of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Bart., and widow of the late Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai breathed her last at an age of 69 years on early morning on Friday last.

Dowager Lady Gulbai was the daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Rustomji Ardeshir Wadia and was married to Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai (fourth) Baronet. She leaves behind her, her only son Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai and daughters. The funeral was held at the Mazagon Castle of the Sir Jamshedji family on Friday afternoon when a large number of Parsis was present.

At the Oothamna ceremony held on Saturday a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of her own income was announced for distribution to various charities in the sacred memory of the deceased, and a handsome sum has also been announced by way of charity in her memory by her relatives and friends.

M. L. C. FORCED TO WORK AS PATWARI.

PROTEST AGAINST COMPULSION.

YEOTMAL, May 29.

Mr. B. K. Kane, M.L.C., among other Izardars has been served with a notice requiring him to work in person as the patwari of his Izar (village).

Most of the Izardars having been thus served with notices the Izardars and Inamdars Association of Yeotmal has submitted to the local Government a representation pointing out that any compulsion by revenue officers on the Izardars to officiate in person as patwaris is in contravention of the spirit and letter of the Wasle Land Rules of 1865 and of the terms contained in the sanad issued in 1896.

BREACH OF CUSTOM.

The rules only mention an obligation upon the Izardar of keeping at his own charge a patwari when required to do so and clause 5 of the sanad definitely lays down that the Izardar shall maintain a patwari qualified in accordance with the rules for the time being in force. The Association prays that the Izardars be allowed to appoint as before their own agents to work as substitute patwaris on their behalf.

The practice uptill now has been for the Izardar to give his substitute patwari who was invariably accepted and the new move of the revenue authorities seems to aim at putting a stop to this practice.—A.P.

INDIAN FILM BANNED.

LAHORE, May 29.

The Governor-in-Council directs that the film entitled "Poona Raided" shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of the Punjab.—A.P.

It is understood that Mr. Justice P. R. Das of the Patna High Court is taking two months' leave for reasons of health.

CUCUMBERS INSTEAD OF CLOTH

A FRAUD THAT FAILED.

NAGPUR, May 28.

A curious case arising out of an attempt to cheat the Railway has just been disposed of by the Additional Judicial Commissioner. One Birdhichand, a Marwari is said to have procured a station *dalal* to book for him a box stated to contain country piece goods from Rutlam to Raipur. The box arrived at Nagpur in a leaky condition and the station staff noted it as wet by rain and forwarded it to its destination where it was found to omit a bodour. On opening it was found to contain rotten cucumbers. Meanwhile Birdhichand had handed over the receipt to one Bijai Krishna Gatani, a merchant of Jodhpur, who having forwarded it to his agent at Raipur was informed of the above facts. He laid a claim for about Rs. 3,000 stating to the Railway what his agent had reported to him. Both the Marwaris were convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for attempted cheating. Both appealed against their conviction but their appeals were dismissed.

Sir Hari Sing Gour moved the local High Court on behalf of Bijai Krishna and contended that his client who helped in unearthing the fraud had been wrongly convicted. The judge upheld his view and acquitted Bijai Krishna holding him not the sinner but one who had himself been sinned against by the consignor.—A.P.

MADRAS GOVERNOR ON CATTLE SHOWS.

HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

TIRUPUR, May 28.

The Governor of Madras opened this noon the fifteenth Pony and Cattle show at Tirupur in the presence of a large number of ryots belonging to Coimbatore and Salem Districts.

In declaring the show and exhibition open his Excellency the Governor said:—"In the part of the world from which I come, cattle shows and agricultural exhibitions are numerous and it has often fallen to my lot to attend as many as half a dozen such functions in the course of a single autumn. We in Great Britain are convinced that those exhibitions serve a most useful purpose in improving the quality and quantity of the country's stock and that by the example which they afford and the enthusiasm which they inspire they are a potent influence for good in the agricultural life of the country. The large landholder and farmer in England realises the value of these shows and the good which they do and consequently very real interest is taken in seeing that they are run regularly and successfully.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

"They afford an opportunity for all classes and interests to meet together in a friendly and social way and to exchange views as to rearing of cattle, the best breeds suitable to the land and the most advantageous method of rearing them. I can speak from some personal experience as I have bred and shown cattle for many years, and have realized that one can learn a great deal from these shows. I would appeal to the landed gentry out here to follow the example of the West and do all in their power to encourage the holding of such shows as that which I am opening to-day.

200 FINE SPECIMENS.

After the exhibition was opened His Excellency was taken round and shown fine specimens of about two hundred bulls and cows bred and owned by Mr. Paliakottao Pattakaran, the largest cattle owner in South India. A number of well-bred horses were also exhibited by private parties. Side by side with the cattle show there was also an agricultural and co-operative exhibition held under the auspices of the Government Agricultural Department. The Exhibition authorities propose to have ploughing demonstration with various kinds of ploughs.—A.P.

DEMONSTRATION MATCH FACTORY.

A SUCCESSFUL VENTURE.

PATNA, May 29.

The demonstration match factory started by the Government of Bihar and Orissa at Patna to develop match industry on proper scientific and technical lines and to train up persons interested in the industry in practical manner has been working quite successfully for over a month.

The output of the factory is now 130 gross a day and its total production up to date is 4,000 gross. The initial difficulties have now been overcome and it is hoped that it will well serve the purpose for which it was started.—A. P.

BARODA BUDGET.

BARODA, May 28.

The summer session of the Baroda Legislative Council will commence from June 24th when the budget for the year 1926-27 will be discussed.

The Finance Member has issued a detailed account of the financial position of the state and the budget estimates for the new year are also published in to-day's Gazette. It shows an increase of seven lacs on the credit side and slight increase on the disbursement side. The surplus is estimated at 29 lacs.—A. P.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
SOLD IN TINS ONLY
BRITISH MADE
SOLE AGENTS:—
HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD.
11 13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, May 30.

Pressure distribution over the Peninsula is unfavourable for an early advance of the Arabian Sea, monsoon on the west coast. Bay monsoon is also weakening. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma and local in Assam and Bengal. A few falls occurred in upper Burma, Orissa and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Mitkyina three-quarters of an inch; Sibsagar, Narayanganj two; Cox's Bazar, Barisal one; Jalpaiguri three; Calcutta, Cuttack a half. Feeble western disturbnce is approaching the frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th May 1926 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skier are free from cloud. Humidity is normal everywhere except at Multan, where it is slightly in excess. Both Maximum and Minimum temperatures were considerably below normal at Multan and Rawalpindi and the maximum alone at Lahore. The highest temperature recorded in the division was 109 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the central parts. Minimum temperature was above normal over most of the area. Mainpuri recorded a maximum temperature of 111 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and clear over Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and locally in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Sind and parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded over the coastal districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India and in excess in Central Gujarat. Temperature was normal at all stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skier are clear. The air is drier than usual except in the western districts. Maximum temperature was 5 deg. in excess at Raipur and Chanda. The thermometer rose to 113 deg. at the latter station.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 92.0 and a minimum temperature of 82.8, both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect almost everywhere. Maximum temperature was above normal in the south of the division.

General Remarks.—The character of the weather remains unaltered, the only rainfall reorted being 0.31 in. at Trivandrum. Local duststorms have occurred in north-west India and north Hyderabad.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

Daily weather telegram for the 28th May 1926 issued from Simla.

The western disturbance which is slightly more marked today has caused local rain in the extreme north and numerous duststorms in northwest India. The Bay monsoon is active in northeast India where widespread rainfall has occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Kashmir, and the North West Frontier Province; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the southwest Punjab, northeast Baluchistan, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Akyab three inches; Tavoy, Tezpur, Narayangunj, Jessore, Calcutta, Burdwan one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Saugor Island one; Dinajpur two; Darbhanga one and a half Srinagar, Drosh, Salem a half.

PORT TRUST CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On May 15th an anonymous letter signed "Docks Clerical Staff" was addressed to me and I took up the matters referred therein and have now heard from Mr. W. H. Neilson, the Chairman. As the letter is not signed, it is impossible to communicate with the parties and under the circumstances please allow me the use of your columns to inform the parties to submit their petition to the Chairman through the Docks Manager, when it will be dealt with and the Chairman has assured me that in the meantime certain matters referred to by the parties are held over and action withheld. This is very considerate of the Chairman, for which my thanks are due to him.

Will the parties sending letters to me note that unless they give their names and addresses, which if it desired can be kept confidential, it is impossible for me to be of service to them, if any is possible.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

May 29.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 29.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point lower in old crop and 1 point down to 4 points up in new crop in New York futures. The Liverpool market was closed yesterday.

New York practically reported unchanged, the Marwari Bazar opened at the previous day's closing rate at Rs 343 1/2 for Broach July/August. On buying by Commission Houses, Exporters and Shroffs the market gradually advanced to Rs. 346 and closed at the same rate. Selling power was non-existent. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 346 and going upto Rs. 346 3-4 on buying Jobbers closed at Rs. 346.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 323 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 325 1/2 on Marwari Shroffs buying. Bengal July was nominally quoted Rs. 261.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, the demand being on a moderate scale.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATION

Bombay, May 29.
6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	346 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Juy	261 1/2
Fine Oomra July	326 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 29.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80 .....
Bengal Fine M G	260/65 .....
Bengal F G M G	250/55 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab-Americans FG MG	355/60 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	337/45 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40 .....
Arvi Fine M G	335/40 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/45 .....
Broach F G M G	325/35 .....
Muthia Fine M G	270/80 .....
Muthia F G M G	260/70 .....
Dharwar	....
Coompta M G	350/55 .....
Westerns M G	315/25 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	360/65 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	390/400 .....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30 .....
Dholkera F G M G	320/30 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th May 1926:—

Cotton	5,412 Bags.
Wheat	20,206 Cwts.
Linseed	9,539 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	163 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	157 Cwts.
Poppyseed	423 Cwts.
Groundnuts	3,031 Cwts.
Castorseed	4,367 Cwts.
Rice	1,992 Cwts.
Myrabollams	3,121 Cwts.
Cottonseed	2,461 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	5,842 Cwts.
Juwar	4,876 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Bajri	2,410 Cwts.
Barley	2,410 Cwts.
Coal	1,484 Tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 29.

Java Ready Sugar Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. Java Forward Prices and B. R. B. Beet Forward Prices recorded respectively a drop of 1d. and 2d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17 Per Cwt.
Shipment June Sh. 15/10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B.H.
F. B.H.
F. B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/14 per cwt.
Shipment May Sh 16/10 per F.B.H.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Shipment May Sh. 16/3 per cwt F.B.H.
German Beet Sugar:—
Shipment May Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
British Granulated Sugar:—
S. S. Moriya Sh. 16/8 per cwt F.BH.

SECRETS OF THE OTHER WORLDS.

Wonder of Wonders Strange Spirit Messages Other World Described.

"Celestial Correspondence" a book in English containing many strange spirit messages describing other worlds and furnishing proofs of Life and Death etc., etc., etc. G. N. Ganguly Esq., Howrah, writes on 11th January 1925:—"Celestial Correspondence" is simply charming. Price Re. 1-6, KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM, B. N. Ry.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 29th

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,88,458	2,89,243
Central India ..	303	3,59 290	3,22,477
Barsi and Nagar ..	199	2,10,691	1,95,062
Hyderabad-Gaorani		72,861	95,186
Berar	206	4,67 985	5,89,962
Central Provinces ..		2,41,311	2,54,508
Total Oomras ..	708	16,40,591	17,16,443
Dholera	581	2,45,276	2,37,246
N.W. Provinces ..		1,27.976	1.31,146
Rajputana	99	99.375	68,602
Sind-Punjab ..	306	2.85,231	3.55,732
Broach		3,10,948	4.72,964
Coompta & Dharwar	1.331	96,733	1.12,161
Westerns-Northerns	383	64,164	61,690
Coconada		1,991	1,258
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		30,007	26,041
Persian	9	3,827	4.062
American	1.772	16,905	9,649
Egyptian and African	223	57,195	44,126
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total ..	5,412	29,83,371	32,47,601

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 27th May This year	Last year
Europe	658	4,70,900	5,60,079
Japan & China ..	2.361	15,20,435	15,40,025
Coast Ports ..		21,660	17,692
Up country by Rail		78,669	12,777
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		35,774	59,584
Total	3,019	21,28,438	21,90,15

WHEAT.

London, May 29.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. May/June sellers 54/3.

Rozario Santa Fe 581 lbs. May/June sellers 53/3.

Tone:—Steady but quiet. Larger world's shipments.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,810,000 quarters.

Australian May/June sellers 58/9.

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 57.

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

SEEDS.

London, May 29.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May/June offered £14 5/8.
June/July paid £14 5/8.
Cottonseed Bombay Afloat Hull paid £7 7/8.
Castorseed Bombay steady May/June sellers £17 1/8.
Linseed, Bombay May/June Nomi £17 3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bolk, per ton May/June sellers £21.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton May/June Hamburg sellers £21 1/2.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton May/June. North Continental nominal £20 1/4.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore May/June sellers £21 5/8.

METALS.

London, May 29.

English best Selected Copper £60.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £56 5/16.
Copper Braziers £73 3/4.
Yellow Metal £8 3/4
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.

RUBBER

London, May 29.

Para Up River Fine, Spot July/Aug. value 19 3/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 20 1/2.
Sellers 20 3/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. sellers 15/4 1/2.
Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6.
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay—
July/Sept. sellers 15/7.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. sellers 15/7 3/4.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 29.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 29.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1050.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1130.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1115.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¾.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 152.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 158.00.
London Rome Liras 130.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

STOCKS ETC.

London, May 29.

No change in prices.
Rentes 3 per cent 47.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little Indian covering. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

London, May 29.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16
Bar Bold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot quiet 30 1/16.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 29.

3 Months 4 11/32.
6 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, May 29.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Bold 21/11/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/0.
Ba rgold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/6/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/6/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/6/0.

London, May 29.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11½.
Silver ready d. 30.1.
Silver forward d. 30.1.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought to cover sales. China was a large seller at higher rate. Market steady at present but we still think we shall see lower prices.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

London, May 28.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 78/6.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 96.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 102/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 104/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109/8.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free 1928 Rs. 108/0.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 101/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 103/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 108/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 109/4.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 115/8.

4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 89

4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs 88/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 88/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 117.

6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.
Tone of Market.—Market quite dull.

SHARES.

London, May 29.

Hongkong Bank £129.
Chartered Bank £20 3/4.
National Bank £46 3/4.
P. & O. Bank £9 3/8.
Eastern Bank £6.

SHARE MARKET.

May 29.

Cotton mill shares remained quiet but steady. There was chiefly hundi business fetching 6 per cent to 7 per cent to investors. Mill shares are not likely to rise as industry is not so favourable only first class well managed mills those who have not heavy borrowings they only have a small margin of half to one anna per lb. in cloth and nothing in yarn perhaps a small loss in yarn.

We quote:—

Tata Hydro, Power and Andhra were somewhat easier Tramways, Burmah were also quiet by weak holders clearing.

Tata Steel was firm as it is rumoured that the scheme regarding Second Preference's dividend was passed in Director's meeting.

New India was firm as they are going to repay Rs. 10 in cash to their shareholders and reduce the capital.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	83
Baroda ..	50	4	80
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1½	28
Eastern	£ 5	9p.o.	80
Imperial	500	40	1662 8
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	435
Union	½	..	3-6 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	12 4
Central India Mining.	10	4½	24 8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	37 8
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	53 12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	135
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	3 10
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	43

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	885	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	145	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.o.	118	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	92	
Hushiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.	92	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	76	
Mandra Bhon ..	80	5 p.o.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.	78	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	94	
Sailkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	102	
Sind Light	100	5 p.o.	155	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	665	XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o.	70	

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	171	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235	
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—9-6			

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	74	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	657	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	955	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	125	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	64	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Turat Electricity ..	100	..	62	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1016	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	970	
Tata Power O ..	1,000	..	472	8
Ta Power P. ..	1,000	..	710	

PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	830	
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	510	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	165	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	518	12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	138	12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	52	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	4-12	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	200	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	680	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.o.y	126	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	44	12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	47	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	22	10
Thackes	50	..	125	
Telephons	50	1y	25	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	4	
New India	25	1y	19	
Oriental Life	50	30 p.o.	865	
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	3	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	415	
Alliance	100	..	42	8
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.o.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	898	12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	325	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o	175	
Broach Finee Counts..	250	..	35	
Century	100	20y	391	4
Central India O. ..	100	16	513	12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.o.	427	8
Ceylon	100	..	45	
ColabaLand & Mill.	100	..	132	8
Coorla	100		140	
Crescent	100	nil	186	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	680	
Diamond O.	100	..		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	275	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	852	8
Finlay	100	nil	117	8
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	107	8
Gold Mohur	100	..	5	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	177	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1050	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	386	4
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	48-12	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	Nil	100	
Kilachand	25	..	3	8
Kohinoor	500	..	1050	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4900	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	87	8
Madras United ..	250	15	460	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1800	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	86	4
Morarjee Gooculdas ..	1,000	60	2150	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	140	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	315	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	486	4
Phoenix	100	10	407	8
Planet	100	..		
Premier	100	..	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	18	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7450	
Simplex	250	..	121	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	40	
Standard	500	40	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	486	4
Swan	100	nil	132	8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1900	
Vishnu P.	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				415
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	898-12	900	891-4	898-12
Century		390	391-4	385 391-4
Central India ..		515	515	511-4 513-12
Colaba Land ..				132-8
Crescent				188-12
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy ..		853-12	855	850 852-8
Finaly				117-8
Globe				25
Gokak				107-8
Indian Bleaching				177-8
Indore Malwa				386-4
Kohinoor				1050
Madhowjee				88-12
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				86-4
Mysore				105
New Great ..		316-4	316-4	313-12 315
Pearl	488-12	488-12	481-4	486-4
Pabany				220
Pehoenix				407-8
Simplex		125	125	118-12 121-4
Swadeshi ..	487-8	487-8	485	486-4
Swan Mills				132-8
Tata Mill				110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				165
Bombay Steam				171-4
Tram Co., Ord.	124-6	124-6	122-8	122-8
Bundi Cement				12-4
Central India Mining				24-8
Indian Cement				37-8
Katni Cement Ord.				53-12
Shivarajpur				43
Tata Hydro	1010	1016-4	1003-12	1016-4
Tata Ironand steel Ordy	22-2	22-10	21-10	22-10
Tata Ironand steel		45 47-8	45-10	47-8

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay,, May 29.

Jute.—Albion 430, Alliance 425, Anglo-India 360, Auckland 195-202, Barnagore 144, Bally 143, Birla 7/2, Belvedere 400, Budge-Budge 404, Caledonian 450, Chapdani 135, Clive 28/12,, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 225, Dalhousie 318, Delta 442, Empire 44/12, Fort Gloster 704, Fort William 233, Gondalpara 740, Gourepre 660, Hukumchand 9/2, Hooghly 70/12, Howrah 34/4, Kamarhatty 505, Kankanarrah 405/12, Kelvin 720, Kinnison 865, Lansdowne 220-24, Lawrence 507, Lothian 340, Naihati 360, National 21 8-27/4, New Central 510, Northbrook 43/8, Nudea 40, Orient 178.181/8, Presidency 6/8, Reliance 54/8-55, Standard 340, Union 495, Waverly 6/8,
Hessian.—14/9.
Jute.—76/4.
Cotton.—Agra United -/10. Bowaria 235. Dunbar 148.
Coal.—Katras Jherriah 67, Raneegunge 27/4.
Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/4, Burma Corp. 10/12, I. I. Still 5/12, Thorney Croft 1/12, Imperial Bank 1670, Imperial Conty 438.
Remarks.—Jute shares firm. Cottons steady. Coals and miscellaneous section remained unchanged.

MBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, May 29.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7	0
Finiy	No 6½	0 7	2
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8	9
David	No. 10½	0 8	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 8	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 8	3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 8	9
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 9	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 9	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 10	9
Japan	No. 20	0 12	0
Japan	No. 32	1 1	5
Japan	No. 40	1 3	2
Japan	No. 42½	1 4	9

GOLD.

Bombay, May 29.

Ready:—21/7/9.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/7/9. At 6 p.m. 21/7/9.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21/8/6. At 6 p.m. 21/8/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 29.

Ready:—68/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/6. At 6 p.m 68/6.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68/6. At 6 p.m. 68/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth:—1/0/0.
Tone—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass German	3/4	56	8	0
Brass, German	2	55	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2				
Copper German	3/4	58	6	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2		54	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	4	0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, May 30.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Hindustan	,,	1	1	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	2	3
Phoenix	,,	1	2	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	1	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	6
Kaliamerdan	,,	1	1	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	0	9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Milt	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	0
David Mill	,,	1	2	6
Apollo	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	1	9
Spring (Merchant)		1	1	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	0
Sakunthala	,,	1	0	9
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	6
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	6	0
Jamshed	,,	4	6	0
Century	,,	4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand	,,	5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5809 Sholapur	,,	11	8	0
GABRUN NO 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	9	12	0
Hindustan	,,	9	0	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	3
Textile	,,	1	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	10	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	9	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	5	6
Standard	,,	1	5	6

DYE STUFFS

Bombay, May 29.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent. . P. Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 60
Congo Red Rs. 1/5.
Bendo Purpurine Rs. 1/8
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/12.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/8.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10
Victoria Blue Rs. 2/8
Sizing Blue Rs. 5.
Fast Red (Madrasi) Rs. 4/14
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/10
Hemetine Crystals Re. 1
Sulphur Blaik Rs. 0/14
Tone and Remarks:—
Prices are almost steady. Business passed in Indenthrines, Alizarines and Cryso-phinine.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY, G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Matriculation Examination Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

Bombay European Relief Association, Annual Genl. meeting, 14, Bastion Road, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June, 2

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m,

FRIDAY, June, 4.

Intermediate Exmn. in Arts Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June, 5.

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Marquess of Reading has been appointed a Director of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company Ltd.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

The donations received by the above institute during the year 1924-25 are Rs. 7411-14-3.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at from 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day Monday at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B Wadia will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77 Apollo Street. Fort) to-day Monday at 6-14 p.m. (S.T.) "on Space and Time". The Lecture is open to the public.

PROTEST MEETING OF MUSSALMANS.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held in the near future, under the auspices of the Anjumane-Ziaul-Islam and other Anjumanes, and Moslem Associations to protest against the reference to the Holy Prophet in the Marathi Encyclopaedia.

SAHITYA AND KALA SAMAJ BROACH.

The Sahitya and Kala Samaj, Broach is progressing rapidly in order to attract the lovers of Sahitya and Kala. This Samaj is opening from the 6th prox. a free musical training class for females where musical training will be given scientifically by Mr. Bapu Rao Fanasalkar on behalf of the Samaj.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 2nd prox.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when papers will be read on "The Custom of Life-giving Charity in Orissa" by Prof. S. C. Mitra, and (2) "Note on an Arabic Amulet" by Mr. C.R. Singal of the Prince of Wales Museum.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, which was at Byculla, has been removed to Khatao Terrace, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay No 12 from the 25th inst. and the hours of working of the Dispensary will be from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

SEND-OFF TO RAO BAHADUR PADHYE.

Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye Vice chairman of the Medical Relief League Bombay left Bombay on Sunday afternoon by the Nagpur Mail for Nasik in order to take up his chair in the Nasik Arts College as Professor of English. There were numerous friends at the station present to see him ox.

An Ootacamund message says:—"H. E. the Governor opened on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering the annual Flower Show of the Nilgiri Agrihorticultural Society with which is incorporated the South Indian Poultry Show at the Government Botanic Gardens.

The Governor of Burma who left Maymyo early Friday afternoon arrived at Rangoon on Saturday afternoon. On his way he halted at Pegu where he received an address of welcome from the municipality.

THE DERBY
Run 2nd June 1926.
THE OAKS
Run 4th June 1926.
Starting Price and Straight outCommissions executed on all principal English and Indian Races.
DOUBLES AND TREBLES.
Send for weekly free list.
J. B. BEATTIE & Co.,
Turf Commission Agents,
Chandernagore near Calcutta.

A BOMBAY WEDDING

FUNCTION AT MR. JAYAKAR'S

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's house at Thakurdwar, Bombay, was *en fete* on Saturday on the occasion of the marriage of his second daughter Miss Nalini. A beautiful shamiana was erected on the lawn adjoining the house for the reception of the guests. A restrained but artistic scheme of illumination turned both the house and the shamiana into a brilliant blaze of light. A representative and distinguished gathering was present.

The bridegroom Dr. Ganpat M. Dhurandhar is a medical practitioner and is the son of Mr. M. D. Dhurandhar of the J. J. School of Arts, a well-known Indian artist. The bride is a cultured young lady gifted with artistic taste and talents.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

PROBABLE PERSONNEL!

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The bureaucracy knows the art of biding its time; delaying inquiries; and thus pouring cold water on public agitation and excitement! The Government of India have announced their intention of appointing a Committee of Enquiry re the Bombay Development Department; but the personnel and terms of reference are held back! Meanwhile, there is wild speculation; and carpet knights are looking forward for the honour! Here is a probable list:—(1) Sir Lloyalty Leeway (2) Sir Whitewash Whiteclay (3) Sir Lawless Runaway (4) Sir Henry Hollowway (5) Sir George Getaway and (6) Sir Dredger Deathway!

"VITA TRAGEDY FUND"

A meeting of the committete appointed at a public meeting of Cutchis was held on Sunday last, Mr. Luxmidas R. Tairsee presiding. Mr. Jivraj Nensey, Secretary of the Committee, read letters and telegrams. The resignation of Prof. K. T. Shah as Joint Secretary and member of the Committee was accepted, and Mr. Khimji Shamji was appointed in his place.

It was decided to start a fund called the "Vita Tragedy Fund". The public are requested to send their quotas to the Secretaries, Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association at 51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, for swelling the "Vita Tragedy Fund."

NATIONAL NIGHT SCHOOL

The Principal of the Rastriya Shala, writes from Princess Street, Bombay:—

A night school will be opened soon. It will work from 8.30 to 10 p.m. (S.T.) every night (holidays excepted). No fee will be charged. Gujarati, English and Hindi languages and Indian Accountancy will be taught. Alterations in this curriculum will be made according to the demands of the students. The school premises will be Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay. Those desirous of taking advantage of it should apply to the Principal, the Night School which will begin work after receiving ten applications.

BULSAR EYE HOSPITAL

Khan Bahadur Sheth Dadabhai Bulsara's Charitable Eye Hospital of Bulsar will have finished its useful career of five years this Monday. The only charitable hospital of its kind in that part of Gujarat, it was availed of by a large number of rural population even from distant parts. More than 20,000 patients suffering from eye diseases took advantage of the hospital, a striking feature of which is that poor patients are paid their train fare to their homes back in addition to giving them spectacles, free of cost. Distinguished visitors have unanimously spoken in eloquent terms of the valuable humanitarian work done by the hospital and zealous and devoted care bestowed by the doctor in charge of the hospital on the patients. The Hospital appeals to the generous public for help to enable it to extend its benevolent activities.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK, AT NAGOTHNA.

Nagothna (District Kolaba) celebrated Baby and Health Week for two days—24th and 25th—instant with the help of the Bombay Provincial Baby Week Committee. The Exhibition which was arranged in the Vernacular School was opened by Ma. Nene Dr. N. S. Juvekar Assistant Provincial Secretary, National Baby Week explained at a crowded meeting all the exhibits on Health and Mothercraft and Infant Welfare prepared by the Poona Seva Sadan Society for the Provincial Committee, and delivered a lecture on Malaria with the help of a cinema film prepared by the Rockfeller Foundation, U.S.A. On both days there were free cinema shows. The exhibition and the Cinema shows were attended by about a thousand persons of all castes and communities.

Dr. Juvekar also toured in the District of Thana. He visited Umbergaon, Dahanu, Tarapur, Gholwad and Bhivandi where he tried to stir up local interest in the celebration of Baby Weeks. At Dahanu and Umbergaon permanent Health Associations are formed. It is interesting to note that the official as well as non-official, influential persons have become members of the Association. It is hoped that these Associations will soon undertake Health Propaganda with the help of the District Local Board.

Other Taluka places are requested to follow the example set by these Talukas.

A Rajkot message says:—"The Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India has appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials for the purpose of revising sentences of long-terms convicts sentenced to imprisonment for 5 years or upwards, confined in any of the jails of this Agency.

BOMBAY NURSE'S PLIGHT.

INDECENT PROPOSALS THROUGH TELEPHONE.

PESTERER CAUGHT IN THE TRAP.

S. Bhusare, a telephone operator employed at the Head Police Office, it is understood, has been dismissed by the Police Commissioner for making indecent proposals to a Parsi nurse over the telephone wires. Miss Nawazbai, the nurse concerned, is living with Mrs. Aimai Bomanshaw Cowasji, in Chitnis Building, Wadia Street, Tardeo, and for the last two months was pestered over the telephone by an unknown person, and indecent proposals were being made to her by him daily. Mrs. Aimai in exasperation got a complaint made to the Telephone Company, and they detailed their Complaint Manager to watch the lines. On Monday last Bhusare, it is alleged, snt a telephone message at about 7 p.m. and asked for an appointment, and Nawazbai set a trap for the man by telling him that if he would call at 11 p.m. he would be able to identify her if he saw a woman standing on the second floor verandah with a fan in her hand. Bhusare agreed to call on Miss Nawazbai, and he was accordingly arrested. At the same time the Telephone Company traced the caller to the Head Police Office, and the Commissioner is understood to have dismissed the man after making enquiries. The parties concerned intend prosecuting Bhusare.

ALLEGED CHEATING

DIRECTOR OF NAVIGATION CO. ON TRIAL

Atmaram Gopal Sonalker, an ex-officio director of the Star of India Steam Navigation Company was charged before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, at the Mazagaon Police Court, with cheating in respect of Rs. 875.

Atmaram is a partner in the firm of Kalianji Sonalker and Company who are the managing agents of the above steamship company, started recently with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, having its offices in Karim Building, in Graham Road, Ballard Estate. The office is stated to be sumptuously furnished, the furniture alone costing about Rs. 20,000. Sorabji Sangor, proprietor of the Eastern Iron and Brass Founding and Shipwright Company was persuaded by Sonalker to become a director of the steamer company, and was induced to buy 51 shares, for which Sangor paid Rs. 510, to qualify himself for that office. The amount was acknowledged by Sonalker on February 26, and it is stated that Sonalker requested Songor to give him a loan of Rs. 365 on post-dated cheque on the Yokohama Specie Bank issued by one Ranchoddas Madhowji in favour of D. A. G. Sonalker the eldest son of the accused. Songar gave his own cheque on the Central Bank for the said amount and sent Sonalker's cheque to the same bank for collection. Sonalker's cheque was dishonoured. Sangor was unable to get back his money from the accused and he accordingly informed the Police who arrested Sonalker on the 19th after a three days search. The accused was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,000, and the case was postponed to June 1 for further enquiries.

MANDVI TRAGEDY.

CAPT. GRANT ON TRIAL.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Mr. E. W. Grant, Captain of the B. I. steamer "Vita" was charged with callous conduct towards ship-wrecked passengers off Mandvi, Mr. D. B. Binning asked the Court to take a note that Mr. J. B. Patel had not put in his appearance and asked for a transfer of the case from the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, although Mr. Patel had notified to him to that effect and the Court agreed to make a note.

APPRECIATION OF A MEDICAL OFFICER

Dr. J. H. Kumbhani was given an address with a silver casket last week by his admirers at Mangrol, Kathiawar, where he served for about nine years as Chief Medical officer and as Doctor of the Shrimali Hospital. Mr. V. M. Shah presided over the gathering, which was attended by State officers and people of all castes and creeds. After appreciating the services of Dr. Kumbhani during the influenza epidemic, Mr. Shah dwelt upon the great need of spiritualizing the Medical, the Literary and the Legal professions which, he said were neither good nor bad in themselves, but which became great curses to society in an age ruled by capitalistic instinct.

Dr. Kumbhani whilst thanking the President and the public said that he felt that the honour given to him was the honour given to the noble profession through him. The greater part of his experience was due to his opportunities of healing patients of the poor class.

The gathering was then photographed and entertained with tea and music.

MANCHESTER CUP.

VERMILION PENCIL LEADS

LONDON, May 28.

The Manchester Cup resulted as follows:—Vermilion Pencil first, Invershin second, Cross Bow third.

The starting prices were: four to one against Vermilion Pencil, hundred to six Invershin, ten to one Cross Bow. Sixteen ran. Won by three lengths, four lengths between second and third.—Reuter's Special.

DERBY ACCEPTANCES

LONDON, May 27.

The following are Derby acceptances:—Plixbourg; Swift and Sure; Booklet; Hercules; Lex; Review Order; Rosehearty; Banstar; Harpagon; Le Taciturne; Comedy King; Colorado; Tenacity; Grand Flight; Gay Lothario; Macanudo; Apple Sammy; Pantera; Cimiez; Ardsallagh; War Mist; St. Marys Kirk; Le Gros; Lanchester; Lulworth Cove; Finglass; Simon the Beggar; Lancegaye; Coronach; Basson.—Reuter.

LATEST DERBY BETTING

LONDON, May 28.

The following is a latest Derby betting: -9 to 4 against Colorado, 5 to 1 against Coronach, 10 to 1 against Lex and Swift and Sure, 100 to 7 against Apple Sammy, 20 to 1 against Rosehearty, 25 to 1 against Finglase, 33 to 1 against Cimiez. (All taken and offered).—Reuter.

ROSEHEARTY SCRATCHED.

LONDON, May 29.

Rosehearty was scratched from the Derby at three minutes past ten this morning.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 29.

The following were the closing scores in cricket matches that began to-day.—

Essex vs. Leicester at Colchester:—Leicester 277 (Astil 76, Sidwell 77). Essex 60 for 7.

Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester:—Lancashire 182 (Makepeace 65, Fender 6 for 57). Surrey 68 for 2.

Worcester vs. Gloucester at Stourbridge:—Worcester 144. Gloucester 46 for 2.

Derby vs. Glamorgan at Chesterfield:—Derby 134 (Ryan 4 for 47, Mercer 5 for 50). Glamorgan 150 for 6 (Riches 60).

Notts vs. Warwickshire at Nottingham:—Warwick 135 (Larwood 4 for 28). Notts 137 for 4 (Whysall 53).

Hampshire vs. Sussex at Southamptop:—Hampshire 350 (Brown 64, Mead 65, Jameson 54, Boyes 50). Sussex 29 for 1.

Yorkshire vs. Kent at Sheffield:—Kent 206 (Hardinge 75, Macaulay 5 for 65). Yorkshire 14 for no wicket.

At Lords in the match between Middlesex and the Australians, the visitors had made 357 for 4 at the close of the play (Bardsley 70, Collins 99, Andrews 120 not out).

MARATHON RACE.

Fifty-eight competitors started in Polytechnic Harriers annual open Marathon race from Windsor to Stamford Bridge, Chelsea, distance of twenty-six miles 385 yards. The following was the result:—

S. Ferris (holder), Air Force, Uxbridge, first; time 2 hours 42 minutes 24-1/5 seconds. A. Millis, Polytechnic, second; 2 hours 46 minutes 11-1/5 seconds. W. Kaleedy (Pilkington Club), third; 2 hours 51 minutes 50 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN AND ITS AMBIGUITIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government notification regarding the issue of the new 4 per cent. Loan is not at all clear. Will the Government make the following points clear?

(a) It is well-known that the applications in cash and 1926 Bonds will far exceed the limit prescribed by the Government i.e. 25 crores. Almost all well-known financiers are of the opinion that they will be about a total representing in the vicinity of 75|80 crores. 1926 Bonds are said to be about 20 crores, all of which will be sent in for conversion. This leaves only Rs. 5 crores for distribution against the total applications for about 50 crores. Will the Government say how are they going to distribute?

(b) Is the conversion of 1927 and 28 bonds included in the prescribed sum of Rs. 25 crores or the new loan is to be Rs. 25 crores plus the conversion of 1927 and 1928 bonds i.e. in all about 75 crores?

(c) The new Loan is already quoted at Rs. 2|8 premium in the security market. This leads public to believe that they are not going to get any of the new Loan. If so where this Loan is going to go? It sounds rather strange that the Government are borrowing money at the rate of Rs. 88 per cent when the current rate for the same is 91 per cent. in the open market. Is this not feeding the unscrupulous speculators at the cost of the poor taxpayers?

(d) If the financiers of this city are willing to lend Government as much money as they want at this rate of 88 per cent., at the rate of 4 per cent., so much so that they are competing between themselves and are even willing to pay a premium, why should not the Government take full advantage of this excellent opportunity and wipe off their English Debt of high rate of interest either by redeeming it or buying it if not already matured?

The notification seems ambigous and the Government will clear many misunderstandings by clearing all these points.—Yours, etc.

K. P. M.

"SLEEPY HOLLOW" AWAKENED

DACCA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE

(A PRESS-MAN'S IMPRESSIONS.)

DACCA, May 18.

Beginning at 4 p.m., on May 15, at the beautiful riparian port town of Narayanguje, ten miles from Dacca—the romantic Eastern Capital of Bengal,—the Dacca District Political Conference concluded its sittings the next day at about 7 p.m., passing several important resolutions such as, protest against the Bengal Ordinance, Regulation III of 1818 and the Defence of India Act and demanding release of the State-prisoners, removal of untouchability, non-acceptance of Ministry in Bengal and attempt at creating healthy atmosphere in the country by annihilating the regrettable communal frenzy that is doing incalculable harm to the country.

The District Headquarter town of Dacca which is the second city in Bengal in respect of trade, commerce and education may be termed as the "Sleepy Hollow" of Bengal, for, dominated by the influence of the erstwhile metropolis of India, Dacca cannot exhibit herself as a remarkably politically-minded city. Dacca played its important part in the memorable days of the Bengal partition agitation, gave its laudable quota to the prison, fought for freedom of the country and yet it is reckoned as the city of "Lotus-Eaters", because it was lacking in "Vim, vigour and virility" which are a *sine-qua-non* for the grim struggle that is on to wrest Swaraj from unwilling hands of the bureaucracy.

It was the best choice that Dacca could ever make in electing Mrs. Naidu, as the President of the District Political Conference because Dacca can rightfully claim Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as her own talented daughter, Vikrampur being her ancestral home.

The President accompanied by Mr. Tulsi C. Goswamy, M. L. A., Mr. Kiron Sanker Roy, M. L. C., Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, M.L.C., Dr. Profulla Ghose, Ph.D., and Urmila Devi and others arrived from Calcutta by steamer at Narayanganje Station-wharf at 1 o'clock on May 15, and was given a right royal reception by the members of the Reception Committee and the huge concourse of people of all nationalities that assembled on the platform. Excellent was the arrangement made by the Secretaries of the Conference, Prof. B. M. Ganguly of the now-defunct National College of Bombay and Prof. S. M. Sen Gupta, late of the Ripon College, Calcutta, and the distinguished visitors along with the President were taken in a procession to their respective quarters. The Volunteers as expected maintained discipline and order in a perfect manner. In the capacious Go-down of the "Babus" of Bhagyakul which was converted into a pandal tastefully decorated with flags, festoons and ever-green foliages, and mottos such as "Swaraj is our birthright", "Wear Khaddar", "Remove Untouchability," etc, inscribed on the walls that are an inevitable accompaniment to the Swadeshi meetings, met the Conference with the customary ceremonies.

Mr. Lalit K. Roy, a robust patriot and as such a *bete noire* to the bureaucracy,—the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the President, the distinguished visitors and the delegates in a long speech in the course of which he traced the past political history of Dacca and referred to the unemployment problem of the day and the communal tension which was hampering the progress of the country.

Mr. Kiron Sanker Roy, M. L. C. (Swarajist), proposed Mrs Naidu to the Chair which was supported by Munshi Mainuddin and Mr. Mohini Mohun Das, a Swarajist M. L. C., belonging to depressed classes, and Mr. Ghose, an Indian Christian.

MRS. NAIDU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Stepping on to the rostrum Mrs. Naidu delivered a most soul enthralling and inspiring speech in her characteristically beautiful and inimitable language, for full one hour in the course of which *inter alia* she said that she was a wanderer, but she did not come to Dacca as a stranger or a Prodigal. Bengal, she described, was the heart of India. "Shall any good come out of Nazareth?" In the same strain she could ask "Shall any good come out of sedious Bengal?" Yes, Bengal, the home of intellectuals, should send a message to the country that "India dare not be a subject-race any longer."

"Freedom", said Mrs. Naidu, "is not an academic word and by lip-service you cannot have your freedom." Referring to the present communal troubles Mrs. Naidu observed that there was no use in India of different sectarian organisations. The Congress should not be the monopoly of one section of the people or a party but a "great fraternity" where would unite all communities and which would give the *magna charta* of common rights to the people. She then dwelt at some length on the Dacca Muslin which at one time was the symbol of beautiful culture and referred to other important questions of the day such as Khaddar, Congress policy towards the elections and the Legislatures and "true national education" which she said was gathering of all knowledge and culture from the world and concluded by saying that District Conferences were no longer confined to the local issues but to the larger interests of the country and as such the vast assembly that had collected there should think in an all-India manner the problems that confronted them to-day. And they should remember that "Love is liberty, Liberty is Life and Life is the fulfilment of those noble ideals for which a nation struggles."

AN INSPIRING MESSAGE.

The admirable speech of Mrs. Naidu was not only a treat to the audience, but an inspiring message that spoke of "Faith, Hope and Activity" and gave an awakening to the "Sleepy Hollow" of Bengal. The importance of this year's Dacca District Political Conference lies in the fact that the presidential address must have put a new life to the district of Dacca and revived and re-invigorated in spirits the Congress Committees in the towns and in the interior have bestirred themselves to re-organise the Congress propaganda work.

AN EXAMPLE.

The most remarkable features of the Conference are the presence of some ardent Muslim patriots who decried and condemned the communal feelings, and the reconciliatory tone and spirit of both the sister communities that prevailed all throughout the proceedings of the Conference. No controversial questions such as music before mosques and desecration of temples and mosques were brought forward because the Conference authorities had all along in their minds the idea of preserving a calm atmosphere and this was a practical demonstration of respecting the religious susceptibilities of each other. And in this connection, Dacca has, in these days of communal feelings, set a noble example which may be followed with benefits by other provinces.

Mrs. Naidu's pronouncement regarding the communal tension was clear and unequivocal because she said, her main mission was to uproot the communal canker from the hearts of Hindus and Muslims and she must have been extremely glad to find that Dacca District Conference was immune from any communal disease.

DACCA DISTRICT STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

"REFUSAL TO BE OLD"

(From our Correspondent.)

NARAYANGUNJE, May 16.

Started on the lines of ("Wander Bird") Movement in Germany and the "Youth Movement" in America, the Narayangunje Students' Association convened a Conference of the students of the district of Dacca with Mr. Tulshi Chandra Goswamy, M. L. A., in the chair. The venue of the Conference was the Political Conference pandal. While the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Rai Bahadur Keshab Chandra Banerjea, giving some practical suggestions regarding social, educational and village reconstruction work to the students asked them to studiously eschew politics, Mr. Goswamy, the President, explaining the philological meaning of the Greek word "Polis" among other things, exhorted the young men of Dacca to strive to attain the intensity and fullness of life and see that there should be no disintegration or distortion of normal life. The students should think clearly, think loudly and analyse nationally every idea with a view to developing and perfecting the national life and "national efficiency." Mrs. Naidu said, Young India was the hope of the country and the young should think, "we are young and no longer slaves." Although she was ageing, Mrs. Naidu declared that she was always young and refused to be old.

The Students' Conference passed some important resolutions affecting the student community of Bengal among which was one protesting against the Bengal Ordinance and demanding release of the patriotic young men who are rotting in gaols. The sittings lasted for a couple of days and a vivacious life was seen among the young folks which appears to be a happy sign of the times.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN MILL.

6 PERSONS ARRESTED.

SEQUEL TO ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A serious case of alleged defalcations has come to light through an anonymous letter written to Sir D. M. Petit to the effect that certain officers in one of the Departments of the Manockji Petit Mill were fraudulently receiving the wages of workmen by making false pay tickets. The men, it is alleged, were not at all employed in the mill, although their names were entered in the books of the Company. On receipt of the letter, enquiries were made and police informed, and have been so far arrested. The amount involved is only a few hundred rupees.

ANDHERI WATER SUPPLY

With reference to the complaint of the Andheri landholders and residents' association regarding the quality of the water that the residents are getting from the Water Main, Mr. G. S. Patil, honorary secretary of the association now writes that the stink complained about has decreased, almost to the minimum, all of a sudden since Thursday that he has every reason to believe that the Executive Engineer, Andheri and Suburban Sanitary Division, and the Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, have taken the necessary steps to remove cause of the stink, whatever it may be.

CABLE ITEM

A Rome message says:—De Facendis, Counsellor to the Legation at Athens, has been appointed Minister to Teheren in succession to Sgr. Galli who has been transferred to Lisbon. Cavic Chioni, Minister at Kabul, has been transferred to Caracas, his successor being Sgr. Ceechi, Consul at Bordeaux, with the rank of Minister.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MAY 31, 1926.

A NOTE OF TRIUMPH.

There is an unmistakable note of triumph in the Bengal Administration Report for the year 1924-25 and the speech made by Lord Birkenhead at the Bombay dinner in London. The Indian movement for freedom has received a set-back and all's right with the British Raj in India—that seems to be the burden of both the Report and the speech. Dealing with the Bengal Ordinance and the internments which had a political object and were calculated to deal a blow to the Swaraj party, the Report triumphantly states that "the preventive action taken by the Government under the Ordinance achieved its object in so far as it removed the known leaders of the conspiracy from the sphere of their activities and the cessation of overt revolutionary crime which followed in the wake of this action was a true measure of the urgency of the need for suppression." The statement is characteristic of the familiar bureaucratic controversial method of *suppressio veri and suggestio falsi*. The writer of the report conveniently omits to mention that there was no startling outbreak of "overt revolutionary crime" to justify the internments and the Ordinance and that if this crime ceased, it was for the simple reason that it had never existed except in the imagination of the police. However, bureaucratic scribes always contradict themselves. For the information is given, evidently to justify the internments and the Lawless Law, that "the (revolutionary) movement had, however, been merely scotched and not killed, but time was required to recover from the blow which had been dealt to replace the old leaders by new chiefs to refill the ranks that had been depleted." The official scribe continues:—"For this end propaganda was essential and the old campaign of recruitment in the press and elsewhere was pursued with unabated energy." The bureaucracy obviously cannot have it both ways. It cannot maintain that "the preventive action" taken by it has achieved its object and at the same time admit that revolutionary movement has been merely scotched and not killed. The truth is that the action taken by the Government has been both futile and provocative so far as revolutionary crime is concerned. It was effective in attaining its real though not declared object of removing some of the energetic but inconvenient members of the Swaraj party from the field of their peaceful and legitimate activities, but in so far as any revolutionary movement existed, it only forced it underground.

Revolutionary movement has in no country been suppressed by repression. It can only cease to exist by the removal of the causes which give it birth. The bureaucracy has never given a thought to the removal of these causes because it knows that the process involves the renunciation on its own part of its position of power and privilege. Having unsuccessfully sought to justify the policy of repression, the writer of the Report refers to "the external forces" which "were combining to sap the strength" of the Swaraj party and gloatingly contemplates "the symptoms of disease" within it "that might eventually prove fatal." It is on this "improvement in the Indian political situation" that Lord Incheape laid stress at the Bombay Dinner in a speech which, to judge by the cabled summary, betrays a characteristic of the British ruling class namely, amazing impudence allied with not less amazing stupidity. For he is reported to have said that "if the British Government left India to-morrow the country would remain rich and fertile with marvellous potentialities (obviously for such representatives of Big Business as his lordship himself) but with out development and cohesion and in a state of internecine warfare like China today." This self complacent observation was a prelude to Lord Birkenhead's declaration that "he was not in the least disturbed at the dangers through which we had passed and still less was he alarmed at the immediate prospect." He promised an early review of Indian affairs. Meanwhile, he repeated the hypocritical cant that the British Government "were deeply committed to the policy of reform, but its development depended entirely upon the spirit of those whom we asked to co-operate in one of the most interesting and daring experiments in constitution-making in the history of mankind." The experiment consisted in cheating India of the reality of freedom, which was promised to her when the Empire was in danger and when her help was most needed.

Lord Birkenhead knows that India is ready, nay, anxious for a genuine reconciliation with Britain. She has always been willing to co-operate but will co-operate only on honourable terms. What Lord Birkenhead demands is abject surrender. Such surrender, he may rest assured, will never be made so long as there are patriotic Indians who place the honour of their country above illusory advantages derived from the enjoyment of the loaves and fishes of office on terms which are an affront to their national self-respect. Lord Birkenhead repudiated "the wild theory that the differences between Hindus and Muslims gave the Imperial Government any satisfaction" and added that "he for one did not view with disfavour the Pact which a few years back the parties concerned with criticising the Government of India sought to negotiate". Lord Birkenhead's reference to a Hindu-Muslim Pact is welcome and we trust it will stimulate the efforts of leaders of both the communities to arrive at a permanent understanding. The Secretary of State, however, was protesting too much when he repudiated what he described as a "wild theory" especially as the repudiation came soon after Lord Incheape's implied support to that theory. If Lord Birkenhead takes pain to study the speeches and writings of official spokesmen and their supporters on the question of constitutional reform he will find that the main plea advanced by them againsst the satisfaction of the Indian demand is the alleged difficulty presented by Hindu-Muslim differences. Lord Birkenhead will also find, if he proceeds with his research, that the plea is advanced not because those who advance it really believe that the Hindu-Muslim problem is an obstacle to Indian freedom but as a camouflage concealing their determination to retain their own monopoly of power. The Indian people are, therefore, not much concerned about either the theory or its repudiation. They have realised that Swaraj is not to come as a gift from the British Government but that it has to be won by their own unaided effort.

DEFINITIONS.

There are definitions which help in the intelligent understanding of a subject. There are others which succeed in investing it with a cloudy verbiage. There are still others which convey such a grossly perverse idea of it that the inquirer after truth is amazed at the insolent audacity of the definer who imagines that the definition will be accepted as satisfactory. Mussolini's definition of Italian Imperialism belongs to this category. By Italian Imperialism he means of course Fascist Imperialism because Italy now has no existence apart from Fascism. In his speech before the Italian Senate Il Duce declared that young Italy must find a place in the sun and indulged in two definitions of Fascist Imperialism one positive and the other negative. In its positive aspect it was a "demonstration of the dignity of the Italian people, above all of their moral dignity". Only the Mussolini code of morality can explain what "moral dignity" there is in the type of justice evidenced in the Matteoti trial and the persecution of men like Prof. Salvemini. Ever since Fascism came into power, the whole world has wondered what dignity there can be in methods which secure submission to arbitrary rule by a free shower of revolver shots into a terrified populace and a forcible administration on a large scale of castor-oil. Mussolini also told his subservient senators what Fascist Imperialism was not. It was not of "the aggressive and explosive character which led to war". The Fascist Government was following only a policy of peace! The Germans in South Tyrol and the Turks who cannot but regard the Fascist Chief's utterances as bellicose must now understand that they were but swan-songs of peace gently inviting the world to allow Italy to extend her territories just a little further!

SANITATION AND HOUSING IN BENGAL COALFIELDS.

By J. B. Sen. (Servants of India Society.)

I.

For the purpose of the present article we shall use "Bengal Coalfields" in its customary sense to indicate both Raniganj and Jharia coalfields. Between them these two areas annually yield nearly 90 per cent. of Indian coal. Of the total amount of 19,657,778 tons of coal raised in 1923 as much as 17,883,528 tons were from Bengal coalfields. Although the working of the Jharia field began nearly three quarters of a century later than the Raniganj field, it occupies to-day the premier position among the Indian coalfields, the output being over 50 per cent. of the total coal produced in India. The Raniganj field situated from 120 to 140 miles north-west of Calcutta, lies in the district of Burdwan and has an area of nearly 500 square miles. The Jharia field lying 16 miles further west has a coal-bearing area of about 150 square miles. The earliest attempt at coal-raising in the Raniganj field was made as early as 1812, but for many years the industry was not very profitable. Until 1905 the output of the Raniganj field was the largest in India. In 1906 however, the Jharia field, where mining operations were seriously undertaken only in 1895, led the coal producing areas in output. Since then it has maintained the position of being the most important coalfield in India.

Working Population.

The working population in the Jharia field was 79,271 according to 1921 census. Of this 20,861, were women and 5,445 were children under fourteen. The workers in the Raniganj field were returned at 38,243 males and 29,069 females by the 1921 census. The industrial census gives a much smaller figure for females and according to the census Commissioner of Bengal, probably omits women workers on the surface. An important fact to be noted with regard to the colliery population is its fluctuating nature. It varies according to seasons of the year, large numbers leaving the fields for sowing, harvesting and various ceremonies at home in the villages. The hereditary pitman has not yet arrived in the Indian coalfields.

The Government inspection of mines commenced from 1894. The first step towards legislation affecting mines was taken in 1895 when a committee was appointed "to submit rules for the working of mines in India". The committee drew up a draft Mines Act with a code of General Rules and suggested the principles which special Rules should follow. The draft proposals encountered considerable opposition and it was not until 1901 that the Indian Mines Act, 1901, was passed. In the same year a rule was made making the reporting of accidents obligatory for all mine-owners and managers. In 1904 another rule was made requiring all mine-owners to submit annual returns of labour and output. The Indian Mines Act of 1901, was replaced by the Indian Mines Act of 1923.

Health Boards.

The sanitation of the Bengal coalfields is governed under two Provincial Acts, namely, the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912, and the Bihar and Orissa Mining Settlements Act, 1920. Two Health Boards are constituted under these Acts, called the Asansol Mines Health Board and the Jharia Mines Health Board with headquarters at Asansol and Dhanbad respectively. The Bihar and Orissa Mining Settlement Act, 1920, confers large powers on the Jharia Mines Health Board concerning sanitation and control of epidemics in the mining settlements. Although almost every year the report of the Asansol Mines Board of Health complains of its work being hampered for lack of sufficient powers and demands a legislation modelled after the Bihar and Orissa Act of 1920, so far nothing has been done by the Bengal Government in that direction. The funds of the Health Boards are raised by levying a cess on mine-owners and royalty receivers. The rates of cess for 1924-25 of the Asansol Board were Rs. 3 per 100 tons of coal raised on the mine-owners and forty per cent of the annual average road cess payable for the past three years on the royalty receivers. The rates of the Jharia Board were the same as those of the Asansol Board during the year 1923-24 but were reduced by half in the following year. The income of the Boards from cesses amounted to Rs. 1,39,064 (Rs 1,16,977+Rs. 22,087) and Rs. 2,00,200 (Rs. 1,72,250+ Rs 27,950) respectively for the year 1924-25.

Before describing the activities of the Boards, the arrangement for water supply, the importance of which in a scheme of sanitation cannot be exaggerated, may be noted. In the Raniganj field water is largely supplied from wells, of which there are 236 in the Mining Settlement. These are regularly inspected by the staff of the Board. The Jharia field now gets its supply of water from Topchanchi Head works, opened in November 1924. The retaining dam is 970 feet long and 78 feet high and the lake impounded is over a mile in length and two-third of a mile in width. The distance to coalfield from the dam is 16 miles. The total cost of the project will be about 66 lakhs of rupees and when completed it is designed to supply a population of 200,000 with 12 gallons of water daily per head.

(*To be Continued.*)

HERO-WORSHIP IN INDIA.

SOME INTERESTING EXAMPLES.

(By a Correspondent.)

Hero-worship is universal. Though it may be found under many and varied forms it has always been a part of the national life of every country about which we have any knowledge, from ancient times to the present. An examination of the facts which have been accumulated by scholars regarding this subject make it very evident. The tendency to exalt an individual and to render him homage, often that given to a divine being, is one that has appeared very early in the history of some religions and nations. In India, hero worship is an essential part of modern Hinduism, and one which has developed in most strange ways. The subject is an important one, but, as yet, practically no research on this line has been carried on. Here is a field in which an Indian student with a keen interest in the development of religious ideas in the minds of his countrymen may do much profitable work. Generally speaking the term "hero" is applied to one "who stands out from among ordinary mortals by his superior quality or qualities, conspicuous bravery or sustained power of endurance, being the distinguishing features." Carlyle illustrates the heroes of six classes in his classic book on "Heroes and Hero-worship" and such hero worship is typical of western countries in these days. But there is a great difference between this and the hero worship practised in India with which this article proposes to deal briefly. Carlyle's heroes were men or women, but they were transformed into gods. It would appear as if it were impossible for the Hindu mind to understand how extraordinary powers could be the real possession of a mere man; they must needs transform that hero into a god, endowing him with the attributes of divinity. This has been the case with respect to most of their great heroes whose deeds could alone be explained by ascribing to them divine rank and powers. While India does not stand alone in this respect she has probably shown greater facility in deifying those who have, by reason of their qualities, bravery, wisdom, performed some deed which has caught the imagination of the people.

Rama and Krishna.

Turning to the great epics of Indian literature we have many instances of what are, in the minds of most scholars, transformations of human heroes into deities. Rama holds a high place in the affections of Indian people and his praises have been loudly extolled. An examination of the first books to be written of the famous epic, Ramayan, Books 2 to 6, will make it clear that the Rama there presented is "a human hero, "the supreme model of morality and loyalty". He may be associated with superhuman beings, the famous monkeys and Rakshasas, but he is still a man, and as such is honoured in these books. In the later books he takes a new character for he is regarded by the authors as an incarnation of Vishnu, in which form he is worshiped to-day by millions. Krishna, too, holds a high place in the affections of the people, and though there may be instances throughout the Mahabharata and the Puranas in which he is recognised as a deity, there is some reason in favour of the position taken by some scholars that here, too, the process of deification has been at work. In those interesting adventures so well-known in every Hindu house-hold "we seem to recognise the miraculous records of a tribal chief who had come to be worshipped as a true hero by the members of his clan." Sita holds an honoured place in the roll of divine beings and is considered the incarnation of the perfect woman. Originally she was spoken of as the wife of Rama, but the elevation of her husband led to a similar elevation of herself and she has been given a high place among the divine manifestations. There are other heroes in the epics to whom divine powers are credited but it appears likely that many of these were originally human heroes.

Founders of clans and dynasties have from the earliest days been given divine worship. The ancient history of India provides many instances of ancestral heroes, accounts of which have been preserved in the epics and Puranas in a fabulous and distorted form. We are aware that many of these ancestral heroes are pure myths, having been set up by bards to account for the origin of a class they served, but it is probable that many of these ancestral heroes were historic persons. In later days the same process is seen in such a race as the Chalukyas, a race of heroes, among whom Harita is reckoned as first progenitor, and Manavya arose who humbled the kings of the earth. It will be seen from these examples that tradition has taken the heroes of the past, and because of their great powers, their successors have attributed to them divine attributes and offer to them divine omage.

Saints As Heroes.

There is another type of hero-worship which is deserving of attention, instances of which could probably be found in most parts of India. Departed saints and ascetics are often transformed into deities and suitable worship accorded. In a small town in the Mysore State there is a god which is certainly the most popular in the neighbourhood. His annual festival is attended by great numbers of all classes. The story of his origin goes back about two hundred years. In the

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A True Analysis.

Even in England where the opportunity for a true understanding of Indian problems is rare to people mainly engrossed in their own affairs, where there is a will to do so the opportunity can be created and "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" in its issue of May 1 has given the British public just such an opportunity to study Indian conditions in an unbiassed manner. Its analysis of the causes which produce communal riots in India is remarkably true, and the manner of its approach towards a solution of the communal problem is sure to command respectful attention, except in quarters where communal dissensions are in a sense welcomed for being used as an argument against the Indian claim to Swaraj. The Labour journal emphatically observes that the remedy lies not in repression but in emancipation by educative co-operation. To the Bengal bureaucracy with their remedy of giving increased arbitrary powers to the Police these ideas are, of course, foolish and impracticable but nationalist India will be happy to notice that in some quarters at least in England they talk sense about Indian affairs.

The Allahabad Autocrat.

There are Indians, however, grown grey in the profession of law and later in the service of the Bureaucracy who have a short and swift remedy for communal troubles. Some are ready to agree with officialdom that the Executive should be armed with further arbitrary powers to check rioting. The argument that officialdom uses these powers for a totally different purpose, the political purpose of clapping leaders of nationalist opinion into prison does not have any weight with them. Others make at times fantastic suggestions. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has come out with a most singular and amazingly impractical one of disenfranchising those areas where communal riots have occurred. The Allahabad legal luminary has evidently, an autocratic conception of Indian constitutional development. If the enjoyment of the right to vote is to depend upon the absence of mischief on the part of goondas, it will certainly be a ridiculous perversion of the elective principle in India. It need hardly be said, of course, that such disenfranchisement will have no effect whatsoever on the hooligans who indulge in disturbing public peace.

A Portent.

British Labour has won a remarkable victory in the North Hammersmith bye-election. At the General Election the Conservative candidate defeated the Labour candidate by a majority of over two thousand votes. The tables have been turned this time and the Labour candidate has secured a majority of 3,641 or, excluding the votes polled by the Liberal candidate, of 1,667. The significance of the Labour triumph cannot be over-estimated coming as it does after the General Strike, which was, for political reasons, misrepresented as an attack on the Constitution. The Prime Minister in the course of his letter to the Conservative candidate appealed to the working class voters and wrote: "The general strike did nothing to strengthen the hands of the miners, or to improve their position. It is useless for the Labour Party to attempt to confuse the mind of the public as to the gravity of the issue. The nation as a whole grasped the situation as our nation always does". The British nation has, indeed, grasped the situation but not in the sense meant by the Premier. It has realised that the issue in the General Strike was not a constitutional but an industrial one, that the workers were in the right and the Government in the wrong. And at Hammersmith it has spoken its mind in no unmistakable manner—once more proving that the Tory majority does not command its confidence being the product of a panic induced by the publication of the forged Zinovieff letter.

A Suicidal Policy.

Some over-enthusiastic advocates of vernaculars in the Bombay University Senate, have, for some time past, been making strenuous efforts to dislodge Oriental languages like Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian from the position of importance they deservedly occupy in the University curriculam. Sanskrit is fittingly called the "Mother of Mother-tongues" since Indian vernaculars like Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi have freely borrowed from it for their development. A Sanskrit scholar recently declared that most of the Indian vernaculars would cease to be what they were without the borrowings from Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. To strike a blow at these languages will, therefore, constitute a suicidal policy. The study of vernaculars will remain incomplete without the study of the Oriental languages from which they are derived.

The Right Remedy.

In happy contrast with the neglect of Oriental languages, characteristic of our University, is the establishment at Lahore of an Oriental Society with the object of promoting the study of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. One of the aims of the Society will be to grant scholarships to encourage Hindu and Muslim students to study Arabic and Sanskrit respectively with a view to evolving cultural unity making for intercommunal understanding between the two great communities. No permanent understanding between the two communities can be established except on the basis of cultural unity. It is a happy sign of the times that the Punjab, where Hindu-Muslim differences are acute, has led the way in adopting the right remedy.

"A DISGRACE TO BOTH."

GEN. SMUTS DENOUNCES COLOUR BAR BILL.

A BLOT ON STATUTE BOOK.

CAPE TOWN, May 29.

Addressing a big South African Party meeting at the City Hall last night General Smuts strongly denounced the Colour Bar Bill, and declared that most of the Bills that the Government had attempted during the present session had miscarried. There was only one great achievement—not to their credit but to their discredit—namely the Colour Bar Bill, and he had a feeling that they would live and their children would live to regret that blot on the statute book of South Africa.

THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER.

For the first time in the history of the Union, they had put a law on the statute book which was openly and publicly pointed at a very large part of the people of South Africa and which told the natives that although they might have abilities and ambition, they should proceed to a certain point and no further: that in this country of their birth they must remain for ever hewers of wood and drawers of water.

CONVERSATION WITH GANDHI RECALLED.

Continuing General Smuts said he remembered when there was trouble with the Indians he had many conversations with Mr. Gandhi who said he recognised that distinctions must be made between the White and the Indian in South Africa but said, "Please do not put in the statute book of the country a stigma that must be a disgrace to us both." They had the Colour Bar in South Africa for years and the natives were not bothering about it, and were prepared to go on on the old basis, and he told the Government that if they legislated for the same Colour Bar his Party would make no objection, but the Government was determined to put this stigma on the native people of the country openly and publicly.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ON ASIATIC BILL.

THE QUESTION OF VENUE.

LONDON, May 28.

Cape Town.—The Pretoria Nationalist organ "Onsvaderland" contradicts the report that the Union delegation is proceeding to India for the Conference on the Asiatic Bill and declares that the Union Government has sent an invitation to the Indian Government to hold the Conference at Cape Town or Pretoria.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

LONDON, May 30.

The Portuguese Government has resigned.

Paris.—A message from Lisbon says that two regiments from Braga and Evora are marching on Lisbon. It has been impossible to send Government troops to check their advance as railway companies refuse to arrange their transport.—Reuter

MARCH ON LISBON.

INSURGENT GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, May 28.

Lisbon.—Communications with the interior have been cut off. The General commanding the insurgents who include the eighth army division, the Oporto division and other units has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to march on Lisbon.

According to the reports the country is calm.—Reuter.

END OF "REVOLT"

COMPLETE ORDER RESTORED

LISBON, May 29.

The leader of the insurgents has called on the President of the Republic to establish extra-Parliamentary government and, summon the leaders of the political parties.

The Government in a communique declares that complete order reigns throughout the country, and that the seditious movement is confined to some elements of the division stationed at Braga, and commanded by General Gomez Da Costa. Columns have been organised at Oporto under the command of General Perez.—Reuter.

KHADDAR IN MUNICIPALITY

BANGALORE, May 29.

At the instance of a Congress Councillor, provision has been made by the Bangalore Municipality to purchase and distribute Khaddar to the municipal employees.—Free Press.

CONTINUED COAL STOPPAGE.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, May 29.

A Royal Proclamatin has been gazetted declaring the continuance of a state of emergency owing to the continued coal stoppage.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT COAL

LONDON, May 29.

The "Sunday Times" political correspondent states that in the event of the mining deadlock continuing, Government will arrange to import and distribute coal for industries now threatened with paralysis. No difficulty is expected from Railwaymen's Unions.—Reuter's Special.

HELP TO BRITISH MINERS.

PRINCE OF WALES' DONATION

LONDON, May 29.

Of the practical help for miners which is coming from many quarters, the most unexpected has been a donation of ten guineas for the distress fund for wives and children of the Somerset miners by the Prince of Wales from the Duchy of Cornwall. The accompanying letter says: "His Royal Highness naturally cannot take any sides in any dispute, but we all owe a debt to the miners in the past, and everyone feels sympathy for their wives and children in their hour of distress. Further, it would be an undesirable end to any dispute that one side should have to give in on account of the suffering of their dependents."

The letter expresses confidence that with good-will on either side there will be a happy issue out of the present difficulties.

His Royal Highness is coal-owner in Somerset.—Reuter's Special.

IN AID OF MINERS' DEPENDANTS

GREAT RESPONSE TO COLLECTION

LONDON, May 30.

There was an extraordinary response to the collection for the miners' dependants taken at a demonstration at Albert Hall organised in the interests of Labour, such as has been very rarely seen. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns were sent up to the platform, some of which were sold for three and four times their value. Several rings and watches were given, one ring being valued at 80 pounds. The collection greatly exceeded a thousand sterling, apart from jewels.—Reuter's Special.

FURTHER SOVIET HELP

LONDON, May 29.

Moscow.—The official Tass Agency announces that the General Council of the Soviet Trades Union has transferred further four hundred thousand roubles through the British Miners' Federation on account of further collections from miners.—Reuter's Special.

NEW BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, May 28.

A new basis of negotiations in the coal dispute is suggested by Mr. Frank Hodges, Secretary to the Miners' International Federation. The proposals include: Government to carry out in conjunction with owners and miners the Coal Commission's recommendations on permanent reconstruction, the national agreement of 1924 to remain operative for five years from the date of signing, no reduction of wages of any day wage workers, increase of hours to seven and a half. and Government to continue to offer three million subsidy pending the decision.—Reuter.

NATIONAL POLICE FUND.

LONDON, May 29.

The National Police Fund started by the "Times" in recognition of the services of the police during the general strike has been closed. The amount subscribed being £216,000. The money will be invested in the names of the trustees, who will include the Home Secretary, and the Secretary for Scotand, for the benefit of the police forces of the whole of Great Britain.—Reuter.

MR. YAKUB HASAN

WILL HE BE DISQUALIFIED TO CONTEST ELECTIONS ?

MADRAS, May 28.

According to this evening's "Hindu" it is strongly rumoured that the local Government are not inclined to exercise their discretionary powers under the new Legislative Council rules in favour of Mr. Yakub Hasan to permit him to stand at the ensuing general election to the local legislative council. A few years ago, Mr. Yakub Hasan underwent a term of imprisonment for disobeying a government order under Section 144 C.P.C. prohibiting him from making speeches at Calicut and this has constituted a disqualification for his candidature.—A.P.

POST-PRANDIAL PLATITUDES.

"MOST DARING CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERIMENT."

DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONAL ON CO-OPERATION.

LORD BIRKENHEAD AT THE "BOMBAY DINNER"

LONDON May 29.

Lord Incheape presided at the "Bombay Dinner" at the Hotel Cecil at which the company included Lord Birkenhead, Lord Lamington, Lord Harris, Sir William Marshall, Hilton Young, Sir Malcolm Hogg, Sir Arthur Hirtzell, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Manockjee Dadabhoy, Sir Campbell Rhodes and Sir Stanley Reed.

In the course of a witty, reminiscent speech Lord Incheape laid stress on the improvement in the Indian political situation in the last few years and the continuance of harmonious relations between the European and the Indian mercantile community.

THE ONLY SAVIOURS.

If the British Government left India tomorrow, the country would remain rich and fertile with marvellous potentialities but without development and cohesion and in a state of internecine warfare like China to-day. He believed that this was realised by the bulk of sound thinkers in India. With wise patient and firm handling there would be no serious trouble. If the Britons in England without the knowledge of our Eastern possessions would refrain from mischievous pronouncements and interference, it would be all to the good.

AN INEXPERIENCED SOIL

Lord Birkenhead said that in view of the consequences of the great war upon the sophisticated populations of Western lands he could not marvel at the extent of reactions and repercussions in India. These reactions coincided with the application of a new constitutional doctrine to an inexperienced soil, and he said without hesitation that there was an occasion to rejoice, all things considered, that the difficulties with which we were confronted were not greater. Making due allowance to the circumstances he was not in the least disturbed at the dangers through which we had passed; still less was he alarmed at the immediate prospect.

HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

The outstanding problem of the moment was the recrudescence of communal differences.

Repudiating the wild theory that such differences gave the Imperial Government any satisfaction, Lord Birkenhead said that he for one did not view with disfavour the Pact which a few years back the parties concerned with criticising the Government of India sought to negotiate. Nothing would give him greater satisfaction than that, if differences going so deep into the roots of Indian life could be reconciled during his tenure of office with a greater spirit of tranquility and harmony. He did not doubt that, as we had weathered other storms, we would equally weather this. Both the Hindu and the Mahomedan could continue to rely upon our unprejudiced and impartial intercention when asked for or required.

CO-OPERATE FIRST.

He would shortly be giving the annual review of Indian affairs. They had changed in various respects in the past year, but our pledges remained unchanged. We were deeply committed to the policy of reform, but its development defended entirely upon the spirit of those whom we asked to co-operate in one of the most interesting and daring experiments in constitution-making in the history of mankind.—Reuter.

JAIL COMMITTEE REPORT.

PRESS OPINIONS.

AMRITSAR, Maf 29.

The Jail Committee's report has been well received in Amritsar and both newspapers and public men express their satisfaction on the resolution of the Punjab Government.

The "Akali Te Pardesi" a Nationalist Gurmukhi daily, writes that it is a matter of delight that after all Government has been compelled to bring about reform in jails. All this is due to the sacrifice of patriots and points out that the proposals for prison reform, if they are honestly worked out, will greatly improve the condition of Punjab jails.

The "Sikh Sudhar", an Urdu weekly welcomes Government's proposals to bring about reform in the prisons of the Province and observes that the Punjab Government deserves to be congratulated on bringing about such radical changes in the jail administration of the province.

The "Vakil," a Moslem periodical joins in praise of the Punjab Government's decision.

A DISQUIETING PICTURE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the picture that the Committee draws of conditions prevailing in the majority of the Punjab jails is a disquieting one. Government have taken a bold line in accepting the majority of the Committee's conclusions and recommendations and in formulating a programme of immediate reform to give effect to such of the recommendations as are capable of early adoption. It is impossible not to feel that jail officialdom had an exceedingly poor time when it came before the Committee and its faults and shortcomings especially those of the subordinate staff are set forth with utmost candour.

"CURATE'S EGG".

The "Tribune" regrets the inordinate delay in the publication of the report and says the findings not only show the existence of grave ills inside the prisons but also expose the nature of the supervision exercised by the persons in charge of the prison administration in the province. It welcomes the Punjab Government's decision to effect some improvements in the present condition of things but characterises Government's resolution on the recommedations as the proverbial curate's egg, bad in parts and in some essential parts too. It hopes that on the materials before it Government can raise an edifice on modern civilised lines which instead of converting man into a brute will raise the brutish element in society to the status of men and useful citizens.—A.P.

LAHORE, May 30.

In the course of a leading article. the "People" commenting on the Punjab Jail Committee's report says:—"The administration stands condemned this time, not by politicians but by a Committee appointed by Covernment. Much credit is due to the Punjab Congress Committee who, at the instance of Lala Lajpat Rai, took so much interest in the presentation of evidence But more credit must of course be given to the "Bande Mataram" whose great sacrifices were really responsible for bringing to light prison scandals, and practically forcing Government to institute an enquiry and undertake reform.

"The main contentions of the "Bande Mataram", have been proved to the hilt, and we are glad some public good is going to accrue from its sacrifices."—A. P.

A SECRET CONFERENCE

MOVEMENT TO RAISE BAN ON ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES ?

ELLORE, May 30.

The "Satyagrahi" a Congress Weekly of Andhra writes:—"We understand that before the walk-out of the nationalist members of the Madras Legislative Council, a conference was held, and negotiations conducted between the Madras Congress leaders and the Nationalist leaders of the Council and that in that conference, all in confidence, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar on behalf of the Congress agreed to raise the ban on acceptance of offices later on the next Assam Congress."—Free Press.

REPORTED MUTINY ON BOARD STEAMER

RANGOON, May 29.

The S.S. "Aronda," which arrived on Thursday from Calcutta, reported that when passing "Krishna" lightship, which is manned by two officers and a dozen Khalasis, she received signals from that vessel to the effect that there had been a mutiny on board

There were Government vessels in the port at the time. This report was received by the principal port officer and any of these could have been sent to sea at short notice had it been considered necessary. However, the outward bound "Angora" was wirelessed to, and she reported that the "Krishna," lightship was working as usual on Thursday night, so that it was not considered necessary to send aid.

Vessels due to pass the lightship have been instructed to inquire and report. Since then the "Elephanta" has reported that she passed the "Krishna" at 6 p.m. yesterday and that she was working as unsual.—Free Press.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LONDON, May 29.

Malta.—It is understood that the Mediterranean Fleet under Admiral Sir Roger Keys, Commander-in-Chief, will proceed to the position off Malta on May 31st the tenth anniversary of the Battle of Jutland and go through the operation sof the fight over again.—Reuter.

RENAULT MOTOR WORKS.

RECENT FIRE AN ACCIDENT

LONDON, May 28.

Paris.—The police have come to the conclusion that the fire at the Renault Motor Works was an accident. The workmen helped the Fire Brigade to extinguish the flames. The damage is estimated at several million francs and is covered by insurance.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar on Saturday.

GANDHIJI'S TRIP TO EUROPE

STARTING IN JUNE

WILL VISIT GERMANY

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

"Prajabandhu" a local weekly understands that Mahatma Gandhi has decided to go to Finland to attend the International Students' Conference to be held in August.

He will start in the beginning of June accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai and Devdas Gandhi, his youngest son. After the Conference is over Mr. Gandhi will visit Sweden, Norway, Germany, Italy and other countries for three or four months —A.P.

NOT CERTAIN YET

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

On news regarding his decision to go to Finland being showed to Mr. Gandhi, he said it was still premature and that nothing was certain yet.—A. P.

SEVERE STORM ON ARAKAN COAST.

GREAT DAMAGE TO LIFE & PROPERTY

RANGOON, May 30.

Further particulars regarding the storm on the Arakan coast show that its intensity was most severely felt along both sides of the Maya Range where it caused considerable damage to life and property. Further, a huge tidal wave in Nadd river inundated the whole country and swept away villages up to three miles beyond Maungdaw, which is about fifty miles from the sea.

About twelve hundred deaths were reported till the 26th, but figures are not yet complete. One account says that very few cattle are left alive in affected areas of Buthidaing and Maungdaw townships, and looting for food is reported daily in the two townships. Relief parties have gone up from Akyab, but it is thought they are inadequate to cope with the situation. The Deputy Commissioner has gone there to make personal enquiries.—A. P.

1200 PERSONS DEAD

TOLL OF STORM IN BURMA

RANGOON, May 29.

The severe storm swept over the Arakan coast on the night of May 22nd passed about 25 miles to west of Akyab. Except for a few fallen trees and about a dozen cargo boats sunk and damaged in the harbour nothing serious has happened.

At Akyab the greatest intansity of the storm was felt along both sides of Maya Range River. It did terrible destruction to life and property. A huge tidal wage ascended the Naaf river and innundated the whole country and swept away villages up to a point three miles beyond Maungdaw which is about 50 miles from sea.

The official report states there were 1200 deaths, but figures are not complete yet it is reported that all cattle are dead.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Referring to the terms of the Government of India Loan announced this week and the Controller's communique of the 27th the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce protest against the denial of preference to the conversion of 1926 Bonds over the cash subscription though conversion facilities without limit are offered to the holders of 1927 and 1928 Bonds. Should the conversion of 1926 bonds be refused the Committee would incline to the view that Government was aiming at deflation during the monsoon months when money was plentiful and exchange likely to exhibit a weakening tendency.—A. P

ARABINDA GHOSE'S ASHRAM

A FRENCH RECRUIT.

MADRAS, May 28.

Mr. Anil Baran Roy's message that his mission to the capital of the French India is solely for spiritual guidance, says the Free Press special representative who went to Pondicherry yesterday, brings into prominence the fact that an Ashram, composed of persons inspired by the same motive, is developing at 9, Rue de La Marine where Arabindo Yogi resides.

A select gathering of 20 or 25 one finds that there is a representative of almost every province of the country, and Gazerat, Bengal, Andhra, and Tamil Nadu have got more than 2 representatives each. A recent recruit who joined the Ashram about 3 months ago is a tall lean, middle-aged Frenchman, M. Philip St. Clair. Most of these are University men. They seemed to spend most of their time in study or meditation, while the advanced section among them were allowed to practice "Yoga" exercises. Every day these disciples meet Aravindo Babu between 11 and 12. They go to him one by one, and do not stay with him for over a few minutes.—Free Press.

"A PLACE IN THE SUN"

YOUNG ITALY'S AMBITION.

HUMBUG OF "HONEYED WORDS."

MUSSOLINI'S LATEST FULMINATIONS

ROME, May 29.

"A place in the sun" for Italy was demanded by Signor Mussolini in a speech in the Senate in the course of a debate on the estimates of the foreign ministry.

He declared that Italian Imperialism was a demonstration of the dignity of the Italian people, above all of their moral dignity. There existed a need for the economic and intellectual expansion for a nation which had "arrived" a little late.

HONEYED WORDS.

"When a nation enters the scene," continued Signor Mussolini, "where everybody else has taken his place, it causes a certain amount of uneasiness for the unexpected is not always welcome. One hears honeyed words about international solidarity, fraternity of peoples and the cordiality of international relations. Fine words but in reality very different in real life. No nation follows an internationalist policy and a policy of fraternity. All nations erect formidabe barriers which for the moment are only economic and political. Even nations with liberal traditions are hastily consigning them to the tomb of oblivion."

DISARMAMENT DISCUSSED.

Signor Mussolini declared that Italian Imperialism was not of an aggressive or explosive character which led to war. The Fascist Government was following and could only follow a policy of peace, but the desire for peace did not connote disarmament. Disarmament must be a total disarmament otherwise it would be a 'sorry' comedy. It must be total on the sea, land and air. There could be no idea of disarmament soley on land when the naval armaments were maintained, or disarmament on land and sea while aerial armaments were permitted. Until all the States had effectively disarmed themselves, Italy could not disarm without running the risk of losing her independence and liberty and committing suicide.

Young Italy must find a place in the sun. He believed Italy would be able to do so gently when the time came. He believed that Italy's allies in the war would decide to meet her legitimate claim, but he emphasised that nothing must be given to anybody until Italy was satisfied. Italy had no intention of giving up the formidable weapon of veto in the League of Nations.—Reuter.

FINAL STAGE OF RIFFI WAR

THEATRICAL SUBMISSIONS

LONDON, May 30.

Fez.—Final stages of the Riffi war are being accompanied by theatrical submission For example, M. Steeg, yesterday, surrounded by 10,000 mounted native auxiliaries and all Chiefs participating in the war received the formal surrender of the great Beniezrual tribe in the exact place where the tribe opened hostilities last year.

"CLEARING UP."

A Madrid telegram mentions continued operations, mostly of the nature of clearing up. The Spanish sentries intercepted and killed a rebel while attempting to cross the lines at Melilla. The rebel is believed to be a Riffi War Minister. Another notable namely Mullyali, nephew of the deceased Raisuli surrendered to the Spaniards in the course of the latter's advance.—Reuter.

PRINCE J. S. SUSODIA

DIES IN POVERTY IN LONDON

LONDON, May 30.

Prince Jessray Singh Susodia died in poverty in a boarding house in London.—Reuter's Special.

REPATRIATION OF FRENCH CAPITAL.

GOVT'S PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT

LONDON, May 29.

Paris.—In order to secure the repatriation of the French capital, Government proposes to enforce an arrangement by which the capital amassed by Frenchmen in foreign currencies outside France must be entered in a special account at the Banque de France and may not be used until wholly repatriated.—Reuter's Special.

"OBSERVER" ON PRICE OF RUBBER

LONDON, May 30.

Alluding to the persistence with which rubber has fluctuated in the neighbourhood of 21 pence per lb., the "Observer's" financial correspondent expresses the opinion that a concerted movement is apparently in progress to bring the average price during the current three months below 21 pence, and thereby automatically enforce a reduction of 20 per cent. in the standard production.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA RIOTS

THE ONLY REMEDY.

BRITISH LABOUR VIEW.

"Lansbury Labour Weekly" writes as follows regarding the Calcutta riots:—

All true friends of India will regret the recent outbreak of religious riots between Hindus and Muslims. Not only because of the loss of life and injuries sustained by those involved in the disturbances, but also because these happenings prove that religious fanaticism is still prevalent amongst masses of the Indian people. Enemies of India hail with undisguised delight these exhibitions of intolerance, forgetting that both in Britain and in Northern Ireland equally bad exhibitions of persecution and riotous fanaticism have quite recently taken place. There is, therefore, no need for supporters of India's claim to freedom to be discouraged. Many of our Indian comrades are even now learning the futility of religious intolerance.

We must view the situation in its true perspective. Calcutta cannot be taken as representative of India either in size or conditions; it is a westernised city, into quarters of which some of the most excitable temperaments in Bengal are huddled together. A procession is as dear to the Hindu populace as its music is detestable to Muslim throngs at prayer within their mosques—just as a Catholic mass is hateful to the Protestants of Belfast. Hindu leaders do their best to induce processions to give mosques a wide berth, but in a crowded city, as in Belfast, an occasional clash takes place. The remedy lies not in repression, but in emancipation by educative co-operation. This is the means by which the bitterness between "Protestant and Catholic" is being overcome, though even a hardened optimist would scarcely venture to assert that intolerance was quite dead in Great Britain. We whose ancestors persecuted one another in the name of the same religion cannot afford to throw stones at less educated though equally misguided bigots who happened to live in India or elsewhere. This long-standing breach was partially healed at the Congress of 1916, when the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League agreed on a joint scheme of reform known as the "Congress-League Scheme." Unfortunately, this spontaneous expression of Indian solidarity was snuffed out in favour of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme on which the Reform Act of 1919 was eventually based. This Act has been responsible for administering a serious set-back to the existing Hindu-Muslim rapprochement by perpetuating the communal system of election which the Commonwealth of India Bill rejects in principle. Those who rule in India know how to apply the doctrine of divide and conquer. In the meantime the Hindu Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sen Gupta, has called a meeting of the leaders of all religions to prevent future causes of offence to religious feeling, and a representative conference is raising a fund to repair the damaged shrines or churches belonging to both communities.

REIGN OF COMMUNALISM.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The all-absorbing topic in Bengal to-day is the communal problem. The entire atmosphere is surcharged with intense communalism. Both Hindus and Mahomedans are passing through a violent communal fever. Both are bent on mobilising their forces for future eventualities. The presence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya during the riots has added considerable zeal to the activities of the wealthy Marwari community in organising the Hindu Sangathan movement which was at a low ebb so long. The reorganised Khilafat Committee, the Tanzeem of Sir Abdur Rahim, etc., are a counterblast to Hindu Sangathan.

THE PACT.

The scrapping of the Deshbandhu Pact between the two communities at the so-called Krishnanagar Conference has worsened the situation. Credit is due to Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta that he endeavoured his very best to postpone any discussion of the Pact now when feelings are running very high and the rank and file of the Congress have considerably lost their balance of judgment. Though the annulment of the Pact is not binding on the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, it is doubtful if Mr. Sen-Gupta will be able to keep in check the forces of revolt in his own camp. Alas for the forceful personality and far-sighted wisdom of the Deshbandhu especially at a juncture like this! Even the inspiring presence and impressive eloquence of Srimati Sarojini Naidu at the Conference could not pour oil on the troubled political waters of Krishnanagar.

EXPLOITED COMMUNAL FEELING.

The Indian National Party of Bengal has begun exploiting this communal feeling amongst the Hindus and is exhorting the Hindu electorates to go back upon Swarajism and pledge themselves to the setting up of Ministry in Bengal after the elections for saving Hindu Bengal from being handed over to the tender mercies of Sir Abdur Rahim' who and two other Mahomedans are, according to the prophecy of this blessed Party, are sure to form the next Ministry in Bengal. But I am sure such nonsensical cant will not go down with the Hindu voters who have no love for brown bureaucrats—Hindu or Muslim—under the Montford dispensation.

SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the loving memory of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee on the 25th instant in different parts of Calcutta on the occasion of the second anniversary of his death. The Hon'ble Justice Mr. Monmotha Nath Mookerjee, Mr. S. N. Mallik, C.I.E., Member, India Council, Mr. J. Langford James, Barrister-at-Law, President of the European Association, Mr. N. Khondkar, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Mahamahopadhya Pramathanath Tarkabhusan of the Benares Hindu University, Dr. Promotha Nath Banerjea, Minto Professor of Economics and others delivered eloquent addresses and thanked the Corporation of Calcutta for having granted a big plot of land to the Memorial Committee on an annual rental of Re. 1 only for building a Hall thereon.

HUNTING OUT REVOLUTIONARIES.

FATE OF POLICE OFFICER

DETAILS OF ALIPORE JAIL INCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Further enquiries into the outrage at the Alipore Central Jail show that while returning along the passage from a ward Rai Bahadur Chatterjee was attacked by a number of convicts who figured in the recent bomb case. These men it is understood were taking their evening exercise and as soon as they saw the officer they made a concerted attack upon the Indian warder who was in possession of the key of the door leading from the compound into the passage. Some of them held the warder while others set upon the officer.

RAI BAHADUR'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Though hopelessly outnumbered the former had the presence of mind to blow his whistle. The jailor immediately rushed to the scene and found the Rai Bahadur lying unconscious in a pool of blood. He had sustained a grievous wound in the left eye.

OLD MEMORIES RECALLED.

The Rai Bahadur who was one of the most distinguished and courageous police officers in Bengal was only 48 years of age and was in the front rank of the campaign against revolutionaries. He was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1917 and was subsequently promoted to the Imperial service for his distinguished work. He succeeded Rai Bahadur Basant Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was assassinated after the third attempt about 10 years ago at Bhowanipore.

The crime recalls the days of the Swadeshi movement when Narendranath Goswamy, approver in the Alipore Bomb case, was shot dead in the jail by Kanailal Dutt and Satyendra Bose, two of the accused in the case.—A. P.

FUNERAL OF DEAD SUPDT.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ATTENDS PROCESSION

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The District Magistrate, Twenty-four Parganas, is holding an enquiry inside the jail into the circumstances leading to the murder of the Police Superintendent. Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee last evening, but strict privacy is being maintained in the matter. The weapon with which the fatal blow was inflicted has not yet been found. The cremation was held at Keoratala burning ghat, the body being taken in a procession headed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST "FORWARD."

EDITOR'S STATEMENT,

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate today resumed the hearing of the case in which P. K. Chakrabarti, and Pulin Behari Dhar editor and printer respectively of "Forward" were charged under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code with publishing an article headed "Urdu Yellow Leaflet."

The editor in his written statement said the policy of his paper was to promote harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans and to guard against any attempts calculated to disturb peace between these communities. With that end in view he endeavoured to prevent discord being endangered by members of either community. He had not been guilty of the conduct alleged against him.

The case was adjourned.—A.P.

COMMUNAL PAPERS.

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

A public meeting of Mussalmans held in Jumma Masjid last evening resolved to convert the "Bhomio," a Muslim weekly into a daily for publishing Muslim news and views.

The Arya Samajists also contemplate starting a weekly.—A.P.

U. P. LAND REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

NAINI TAL, May 29.

After six days' sitting the Select Committee, appointed by the U. P. Legislative Council to consider the Land Revenue Act Amendment Bill, has concluded its deliberations.

No material change has been effected, though the zemindars have secured small concessions. It is understood that the non-official majority has been able to carry a proposition reducing the percentage of revenue to the assets in spite of unrelenting opposition of the officials. The period of settlement has been fixed up, it is reported, to 40 years.

There will be separate minutes of dissent by various members, including the Swarajists.—Free Press.

"DISENFRANCHISE THEM."

SHORT CUT TO END COMMUNAL RIOTS.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR'S NOVEL SUGGESTION.

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has addressed a letter to the "Leader," suggesting a remedy for ending the communal disturbances.

In the course of his letter, he says, "Perhaps the statement that in good many cases, I do not say all, it is political ambition which impresses religious bigotry into its service will be repudiated in some quarters. Yet I feel satisfied that it is true. I, therefore, think that the situation demands that not only should our law steer clear of religious bigotry, but that it should also have the power to deal with political ambition, which feeds upon the ignorance of the enthusiasm of the many who can be easily misguided and inflamed. I raise no question as to the present day slogans "Hindu" or "Mahomedan," but I do suggest in all seriousness that we should ask for legislation making it possible to disenfranchise all electorates of Local Boards, Councils and the Assembly in any area, where communal riots take place. It should not be difficult to understand or define what is meant by a communal riot. Nor should it be difficult to get a properly constituted authority to declare that a communal riot has taken place. One a declaration of that character has been made, the electorates of that particular district should be completely disenfranchised and should not be allowed to take part in any election to Local bodies or Councils for say, three years.

CHECK TO POLITICAL AMBITION

"It may be said that this is a drastic suggestion. Drastic, it is, but I am persuaded that once it is given effect to, we shall have fewer riots and very much less of that of communal aggressiveness which we have been witnessing during the last one year or so. Political ambition knows how far it can go safely and I feel it will not then dare take risks which it can well afford to take at present.

"Leadership, then, will, I think, see to it, as much for interested as for disinterested reasons that those who aspire to take part in the affairs of the country by working inside representative bodies or outside do not offend against the first rule of society viz. 'live and let live.'—Free Press..

EXPORT OF OPIUM.

NEW POLICY OF INDIAN GOVT.

LONDON, May 29.

Geneva.—The Opium Commission of the League of Nations unanimously applauded the statement of Sir John Campbell on the new opium policy of the Government of India forbidding any export of opium unless for strictly medical or scientific purposes. Sir J. Campbell emphasised that even if the certificates of the important governments asserted such restricted use, the Indian Government would not allow export unless it was convinced that the opium would not be put to other uses. The new policy would involve to India a loss of a net revenue of approximately 1,300 thousand sterling a year.—Reuter.

SIR A. FROOM'S APPOINTMENT

INDIAN AND BURMAN, CHAMBERS' PROTEST

LONDON, May 30.

Geneva.—The Indian Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, Karachi, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Burma, at Rangoon, have forwarded a protest to the International Labour Conference against the appointment of Sir Arthur Froom to represent Indian employers. The Committee will be specially summoned to examine the matter and report to the Conference.—Reuter.

BRAZIL AND THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, May 28.

Paris.—The Geneva correspondent of the "Temps" understands that Brazil has decided not to veto the allotment of a permanent seat on the League Council to Germany in the event of Brazil not obtaining a similar seat, and Brazil accepts the Cecil scheme of reorganisation of the Council.—Reuter.

G. I. P. SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS' GRIVENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The right of the season ticket holders to demand and receive overriding-receipts, at the starting station, whenever they wished to continue their journey beyond the station mentioned in the season-ticket, has been recently taken away by a new circular from the railway authorities.

A receipt for the extension is no doubt given, but on payment of annas 2 extra, as penalty. Penalty without a mistake is undoubtedly wonderful!

When the grievance was reported to the C. T. C. Clause C of rule 80C of coaching guide was refered to,—which disqualifies a season-ticket holder to extend his journey to a station beyond the station up to which his season-ticket entitles him to travel.

As if this rule did not hold before the enforcement of the afore-said circular.—Yours, etc.

H. V. CHAPEKAR.

Badlapur, Dt. Thana.

INDORE NOTES

SWEATED WORKERS.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 23.

Cholera cases have begun in the city. Medical opinion attributes this epidemic to the scarcity of water in Indore. This water famine is causing much distress among the poorer classes. It is a pity the amount of Rs. 40,000, sanctioned by the ex-Maharaja for providing water to Indore subjects, has not been properly utilised, and there seems to have been some difference of opinion between the late Secretary, Mr. Karnick, and the elected Municipal councillors. At present we find lakhs of rupees have been wasted by the P. W. D. in constructin roads for the Improvement Trust, and building palatial hotels, when people are dying of want of water. Over 50 lakhs have been already spent on Lalbaugh extensions and though 14 years have passed, the palace work is not yet completed. The chief engineer is seen spending his time in supervising the ex-Divan's bungalow, instead of devising some scheme for providing a better water supply for Holker State subjects. Messrs. Triggs and Kadambi are drawing princely salaries.

SWEATED MILL WORKERS.

A deputation of mill workers waited on the Divan last week in the Moti Bungalow. The labourers bitterly complained about the sweating system in the State mills. The mill operatives are pressing for curtailment of hours of work in the mills and factories. They have to work thirteen hours per day. Sir Hukmichand, the leading cotton lord of Indore, also interviewed the Divan at his residence stating, it is reported, that the working men had no grievance and there was no sweating. The factory legislation in the State is much backward and it will be doing a great service to the poor labourers if the A.G.G. personally looks into the matter.

The Malhar Rao Holker anniversary day was celebrated here in the Town Hall. The Hall was crowded and much enthusiasm prevailed at the solemnisation.

MAHARAJA'S DEPARTURE.

After spending nearly a week in Indore and daily visiting his mother, the senior Maharani, and dining with her H. H. Yeshvant Rao Maharaja last Friday, left for Bombay by a special train. The Divan and leading officers came to the station to bid His Highness a farewell. Among those who accompanied him were Sirdars Zananey and Pulshiker, the household officer and his tutors. Thakore Raghurajsingh, Dr. Hardy, Messrs. Armstrong and Young go with the young Maharaja to Europe. The other party belonging to the staff of the ex-Maharaja who proceed by the same steamer were the Indian governess, Mrs. Madhlya Babu, and daughter, Mr. Khambatta and several "hoozurias." The Brahmin clerk Balubhai Joshi in charge of H.H.'s privy purse who was at one time a junior clerk under Shanker Gavde, also accompanied the party. On account of the call of the favourites and dependents they had to drop Mrs. Huidekoper, the governess to the Princess, who was originally to accompany the party.

A third party will shortly be proceeding to Europe. Miss Shantabai, daughter of the new Adjutant-General Nathuji Shinde, has been summoned by a cable from Sir Tukoji Rao, the ex-Maharaja, to go to Switzerland. It is reported that this young lady will start for Europe in a few days and will be escorted by her parents.

Sirdar Bolia Saheb's daughter's wedding took place on last Saturday with great pomp. The companion of the young Maharaja, Mr. Bingley, was the bridegroom.

A GHASTLY MURDER.

A ghastly murder was perpetrated near the Fort in the Holker military camp. A priest of Shri Shanker's temple, named Chandrika Prasad, was murdered in cold blood in the dead of the night by some hooligans. It is said that the priest had complained to the military authorities against some Mahomedans who were uprooting the sacred Peepal trees in the vicinity of the temple which led to this outrage. Some persons are under arrest and the Indore police is investigating the case.

The A.G.G. has asked the Divan to submit to him early a three years' budget instead of the yearly budgets. The Divan has issued orders accordingly and heads of departments are asked to expedite since the budget year begins in the month of October.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

There have been some changes made in the personnel of the administration. Mr. Khori who is new to the revenue work becomes the Subha of Nimar District. Mr. Balvantsingh, a favourite of the ex-Maharaja is brought to Indore as Subha Lakshmilal, a clerk and a relative of a high official, who had left State service has been taken back, and at once promoted over the heads of Brahmin and others who are his seniors. Similarly one Nazir Ahmed a near relative of another official, a freshman brought over the heads of senior clerks. Mr. Mittal, a junior munsuff is appointed as Legal Rememberancer in the place of Mr. Rashid, superseding the claims of the senior sessions judges, who had previously officiated for the post and in whose cadre the post of the L.R. is fixed. One does not understand why their claims are not taken into consideration. Will the A.G.G. look into this?

MUNICIPAL ECONOMIC SURVEY

A proposal is under the consideration of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality to appoint a special staff to carry on an investigation to examine the economic condition of the various classes of persons living in the municipal area and to examine and adjust municipal taxation and expenditure.—A. P.

COLOUR BAR BILL

MR. RAZA ALI'S APPEAL AGAINST CRY OF VETO

HUMANITARIAN & INDIAN VIEW POINTS

SIMLA, May 29.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali in a statement says:—"It is not without surprise that I have seen the statement issued to the Press by Mr. Andrews from Ahmedabad yesterday. The Colour Bar Bill is not a legislative measure against Indians. The full text of the Bill is before me and does not mention the Asiatics or Indians at all. True, it empowers the Union Government to frame regulations prohibiting the grant of certificates of competency in certain occupations to the classes other than those mentioned in the Bill.

I am free to admit that the Union Government will under the Bill have the power to extend such prohibition to our people if it so deems necessary. But is there any reason to suspect that General Hertzog who above everything else, is a sincere and honest statesman, and whose Government in the words of Lord Althone's telegram of the 13th April 1926, "is guided by sincere desire and intention to co-operate in finding a real and effective solution of the Indian problem", will go against the basic principle of the formula agreed upon between the two Governments. To the best of my belief, and such knowledge of the intentions of General Hertzog's Government as I was able to have during my stay in South Africa, I can say that the present Ministry is sincerely anxious not to offend against Indian susceptibilities.

CRY OF VETO INADVISABLE.

I have no doubt that good-will and sympathy towards India obtain in South Africa to-day. It is for the Indian public and press to respond to them in the same spirit. If we show our readiness to meet the South Africans in a reasonable manner, I am full of hopes for the success of the coming Conference, whether it is held in India or South Africa. But to invoke the Crown to put its veto on the Colour Bar Bill is certainly not the way calculated to bring about an atmosphere of mutual trust and good-will. If there is one point more than another on which South Africans are sensitive beyond description, it is what they call an attempt at interference from outside. In an extreme case like the Areas Reservation Bill it is our right to appeal to the Sovereign to interfere on our behalf. But I assure my countrymen that by raising the cry of veto in the case of the Colour Bar Bill, which does not practically affect our rights, we are not only alienating the sympathy of the majority of the South Africans, but unconsciously making our position weak.

DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS.

It may be, that Mr. Andrews and I look upon the Colour Bar Bill from different viewpoints. As a humanitarian, he is against all racial legislation and is opposed to the Bill, root and branch. I as an Indian am concerned with the fate of my countrymen alone, and if the Bill is not going to affect their position prejudicially, in my view it should be no business of my countrymen to take up cudgels in opposition to it. May I appeal to my countrymen and the Indian press to be patient, and work to bring about the right atmosphere on our side. If this is done, I feel confident and I realise what I am saying, that if necessary, the Conference will not be averse to consider the Colour Bar Bill in relation to its effect upon the resident Indian community.—A. P.

HERO-WORSHIP IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

town lived a school master whose life was of a very high character. This so greatly impressed one of his students that he declared on the death of the old man, that he must have been other than human, and offered to build a temple in his honour. This was done and now regular worship is paid to the image which is supposed to represent the school master. Instances of this kind could be multiplied without number, every district having its shrines where men pay homage. Lyall, in an interesting account of the evolution of deities in the Province of Bihar, describes the process by which this deification is brought about. "At first we have the grave of one whose name, birthplace, and parentage are well-known in the district. If he died at home his family often set up a shrine, instal thmselves in possession and realise a handsome income out of the offerings. Or of the man who wandered abroad, became renowned for his austerity or his afflictions and there died. The neighbours think it great luck to have a tomb of a holy man within their borders. In the course of a few years, as the recollections of a man's personality becomes misty, his origin grows mysterious, his career takes a legendary hue, his birth and death were both supernatural; in the next generation the names of the elder gods get introduced into the story, and so the marvellous tradition works itself into a myth until nothing but a personal incarnation can account for such a series of prodigies." Not only have saints been regarded in this light but criminals have been exalted from human heroes into divine. The Bunjaras, a famous robber tribe, worship a famous freebooter Mitthu Bhukiya who probably lived and died in some notorious way. In every camp a hut is set apart for him, the priest offer the worship and thanks the deified robber for accepting their offerings. The cases of M. Raymond the French Commander of the Nizam of Hydrabad's troops, who died there, and the General Nicholson who died at Delhi are well known instances of the deification of Europeans. Various causes may account for the success of these attempts to deify heroes, but it is difficult to understand how they can rise into any very high order unless the people are convinced by some actual or imaginary wonder-working powers present in the shrine.

TURKEY AND MECCA CONGRESS

TREATY WITH PERSIA

MOSUL SETTLEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

STAMBOUL, May 4.

As I cabled before, the local morning papers and the "Sou Saat" one of the evening papers, have published the happy news that Turkey has accepted the invitation of Ibn Saud to participate in the All-World Muslim Congress to be held in Mecca "to decide about the future status of the Hedjaz' and to administer to the needs of the pilgrims". The acceptance of the invitation has been wired to Mecca. Shukri Kaya Bey, the ex-Foreign Minister and the present Head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Turkish National Assembly, or Edib Sarvat Bey, the Deputy for Stamboul and the ex-Chief A. D. C. to Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan, is the prospective Turkish Delegate to the Congress. Most probably the latter would represent the Turkish Republic at the Congress. Further the Government have resolved to establish diplomatic relations with Ibn Saud. Sulieman Shevket Bey, the ex-Turkish Consul-General at Tabriz, has been appointed as the Turkish Envoy at Mecca.

This resolve of the Turkish Government would come as an agreeable surprise to many. But those who have been closely following the various pronouncements of Dr. Ansari's were already expecting such a demarche on the part of the Turkish Government. This news would give a lie to all the sinister propaganda of the interested parties who were dinning into the ears of the world in general and Indian Muslims in particular, that the present leaders of New Turkey were ruthlessly severing all those ties which bound her with the past, East and Islam. No doubt they effected some extremely revolutionary changes in the Turkish constitution, but it was done for the good of the Turkish Nation and Islam as the latest move of the Turkish Government clearly demonstrates. The proclamation of Republic in Turkey brought the democratic principles of Islam in bold relief before the eyes of the Muslim world which had thrown them in the lumber-room centuries ago. The abolition of the Ottoman Khilafat which had become criminally negligent of its real duties—the protection of the independence of Muslim countries and nations against the inroads of marauding imperialists—was necessary if the Muslims were to be roused to a sense of duty. The very foundations of a ruined architecture are to be razed before the foundation-stone of the new building is laid. Here is Republican and rejuvenated Turkey ready to take part in the deliberations of the Congress of the Muslim world as a member of the comity of Muslim Nations!

WORK OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The leaders of the Indian Khilafat Committee deserve the gratitude of the whole of the Muslim world for their untiring zeal for the cause of Islam which they have defended in the teeth of stubborn foreign and internal opposition. The Mecca Congress would now be a real Muslim World Congress which would throw the Cairo Congress into the ignominious obscurity that it deserves. It can now be hoped that the Mecca Congress would constitute a landmark not only in the history of Islam but also in the history of the World and would act as the turning-point of destinies of Muslims and other enslaved peoples of the World.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

Though no definite details regarding the exact nature of the negotiations are officially announced so far, yet one can gather this much from various newspaper forecasts that the conversations are so far proceeding very smoothly. Sir Ronald Lindsay is reported to have said to one of the Turkish correspondents that the negotiations would be concluded within a fortnight. This means that formulae solving the basic differences in the Turkish and British view-points have been found and now, the details alone remain to be discussed. This much may safely be taken to be even the official report. It seems the Coal Strike which is threatening to assume the dimensions of a National Strike and even of a revolutionary upheaval in England has obliged the British to accommodate Turkish claims. Regarding the cession of a part or the whole of the Mosul Vilayet, the Press information is very conflicting. The "Aksham" definitely contradicted all rumours about Turkey claiming any territories. The "Sou Saat", its evening rival last night contradicted this "contradiction" and definitely asserted that Turkey would not give up her territorial claims. Instead of hazarding a conjecture, I would rather like to wait for the official communique which is expected every minute here.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

A treaty of amity and probably a pact of mutual neutrality are almost ready to be signed between Turkey and Persia. The Turkish Ambassador in Teheran has been authorised, by means of the newly established aerial communication between Angora and Teheran, to sign the Treaties. A diamond-encrusted sword has been sent by aeroplane to Teheran to be presented to His Majesty Riza Shah Pahlevi on behalf of the Ghazi Pasha.

SWARAJISTS' POWER IN BENGAL

GOVERNMENT'S RECOGNITION.

DECLINE IN REVOLUTIONARY CRIME.

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The Bengal Administration Report 1924-25 is an interesting document dealing as it does with events and conditions during the year.

Discussing the political situation, the report states that at the commencement of 1925 the relative strength of the parties in the Legislative Council showed no substantial change from the position won by them at the last election. The Independents formed with the Swarajists a permanent opposition. The Ministerialists had not been consistent in their support of Government and the eventual abolition of the Ministry tended still further to weaken the ties which bound this group. Government and the opposition forces, however, still remained very evenly balanced, and the voting on most issues was very close. In this situation the Muhammadan vote capable of weighing the scales on either side bore much the same relation to politics in Bengal as the Irish vote used to bear to English politics in the House of Commons.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

After referring to the throwing out of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by the Council which, however, was subsequently certified by His Excellency the Governor, the report proceeds to deal with the question of revolutionary activities and states that the preventive action taken by Government under the Ordinance achieved its object, in so far, as it removed known leaders of the conspiracy from the sphere of their activities and the cessation of overt revolutionary crime which followed in the wake of this action was a true measure of the urgency of the need for suppression. The movement had, however, been merely scotched and not killed, but time was required to recover from the blow which had been dealt to replace the old leaders by new chiefs to refill the ranks that had been depleted.

PROPAGANDA.

For this end propaganda was essential and the old campaign of recruitment in the press and elsewhere was pursued with unabated energy. A flood of revolutionary articles was let loose in the regular newspapers and periodicals accompanied by a stream of pernicious books and pamphlets. On occasions quotations from or references to Hindu religious writings were made with a view to justifying violence and bloodshed. A concise manifesto of the revolutionary party was widely circulated in pamphlet form throughout India, the immediate object of the party being the establishment of a Federal Republic of the United States of India by an organised and armed revolution.

SMUGGLING ARMS.

Instances of illicit traffic or of attempts at illicit traffic in arms were of disquieting frequency. A consignment of German bayonets, this time under the guise of "wood cutters" was discovered and there is evidence that two cargoes of arms and ammunition from continental sources which were intercepted at intermediate ports were ultimately destined for Indian purchasers.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

In spite of the victories gained by the Swarajists in the vote on the Amendment Bill and on the salaries of ministers this party gave signs of being less powerful than it once had been. In the general budget debate, it had been defeated on most of the issues. Intervention in Tarkeswar dispute had accomplished little while it had definitely alienated the sympathies of orthodox Hindus. The long-delayed village reconstruction scheme had gone no further than the collection of funds and had been successful only in rousing the suspicions of landlords. All these external forces were combining to sap the strength of this group and there were also within itself symptoms of disease that might eventually prove fatal.

"MOST OUTSTANDING FIGURE."

Touching the death of Mr. C. R. Das the report states that Bengal lost in him her most outstanding figure in the field of politics and the display of respect for his memory was by no means confined to his political followers. His death left the Swaraj Party without a head and there was no one amongst his followers likely to have a general recognition as his successor. In a pamphlet which was widely circulated during the Swaraj week in December 1924 the late Mr. C. R. Das in calling for subscriptions outlined his scheme of village reorganisation. An attempt has now been made to take up the work. In so far as this is confined to the improvement of village conditions the objets are laudable but there are unfortunately indications that under the cloak of such beneficent endeavour the scheme is much more anti-British than philanthropic in its scope.

SWARAJISTS IN LOCAL BODIES.

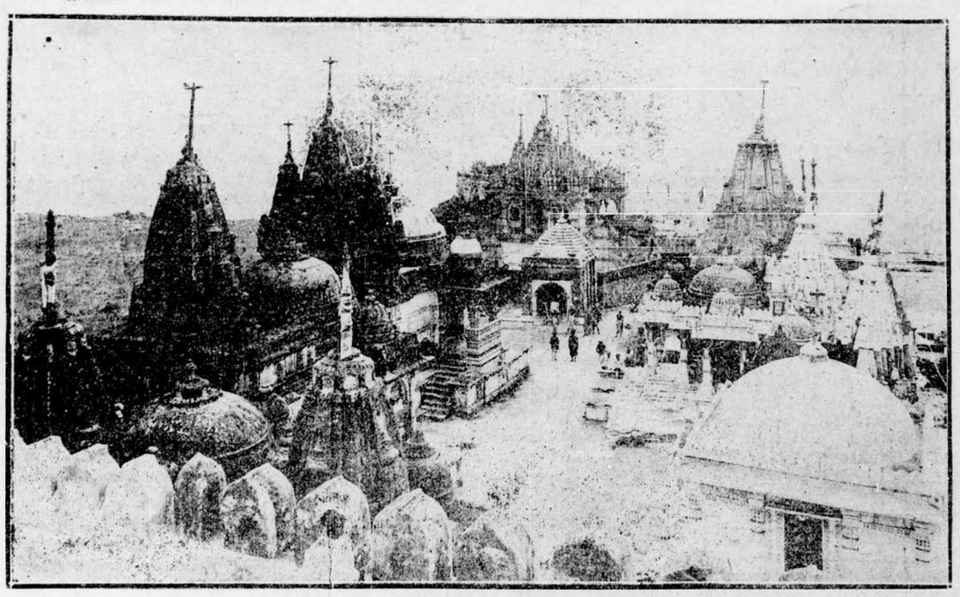
In an issue of "Young India" Mr. Gandhi acknowledged that in deciding to capture municipalities and other local bodies the object of Congress had been not the improvement of sanitation but the acquisition of greater political power. The introduction of political consideration into the field of Local Self Government had its best illustration in the appointment of Mr. Sen Gupta as the Mayor of Calcutta. The distribution of offices under the Corporation continued to be a great political asset.

POWER OF PRESS.

The advantages to be derived from the newspaper as a weapon in the political arena is being fully realised and each of the parties in Council except Independents is now in possession of organs in which they can give public expression to their views. The accessions of strength in this direction have been particularly numerous in the case of Swaraj Party which now has many papers under its control.

Dealing with police and crime, the report says that despite continuance of revolutionary activity and the occurrence of communal disturbances, the steady improvement of political and economic conditions which marked the year 1925 was accompanied by a notable decrease in the amount of crime.

FAMOUS JAIN TEMPLES.



Press Photo Agent.
Some of the more important Jain temples on the famous Hills of Shatrunjaya in Palitana State. Jains all over India are greatly agitated at present over the unpopular tax on pilgrims to these Hills imposed by the Darbar.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT, MATHERAN.

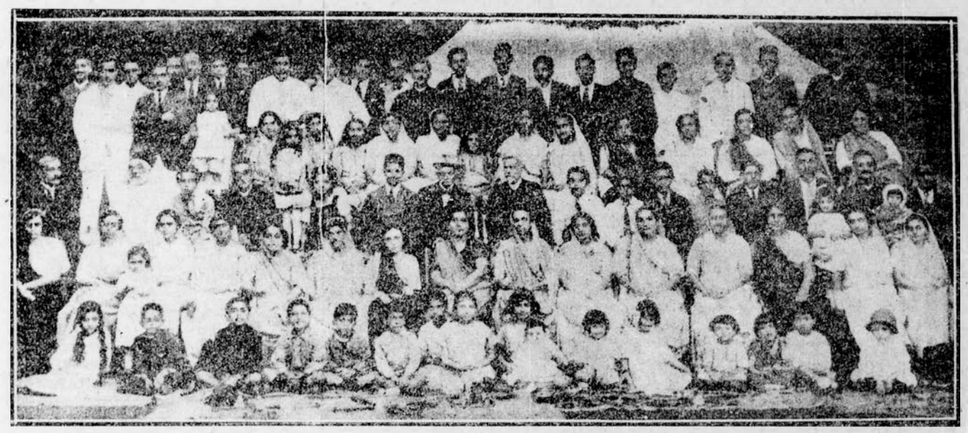


Photo by S. H. Lord.
The popular Badminton Tournament of Matheran came to a close lately, and excited keen interest. The photo was taken at the Lord's Hotel.

ABDUCTION AND INDECENT ASSAULT

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

LAHORE, May 28.

Justice Broadway of the Lahore High Court heard to-day the appeal preferred on behalf of one Ghulam Muhammad, son of Honorary Lieut. Subedar Dost Muhammad Khan, Zaildar of Thatta, Attock District, against the sentence of 11 years' imprisonment awarded against him by Mr. Gorbett, District Magistrate, Campbellpore under sections 366 and 376 I.P.C. for the alleged offences of abduction and rape against a married Hindu girl of 13 years living in his village. Mr. Sleem, counsel for the appellant accused contended that charges were not well established by the prosecution and even assuming them to be true separate sentences for abduction and rape when the latter was obviously the motive for the former were illegal.

Dewan Ramlal representing the crown respondent submitted that the finding of the Magistrate was correct and accused was convicted for offences the committing of which was amply proved by evidence on record. The court rose for day on the conclusion of arguments on both sides. His Lordship reserved judgment.—A. P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FROM KHANDESH

JALGAON, May 28.

Sheth Rajmal Lakhichand is standing for the Bombay Legislative Council as the Congress candidate from East Khandesh. The District Congress Committee at its meeting on 23rd May unanimously resolved to recommend to the Provincial Congress Committee to adopt him as the Congress candidate.—A. P.

A GREAT LABOUR VICTORY

NORTH HAMMERSMITH BY-ELECTION

LONDON May 29.

Labour won a great victory in the North Hammersmith by-election necessitated by the resignation of Mr. Bartlett. The following was the voting:—

Mr. Gardiner (Labour)	13,095
Mr. Gluckstein (Conservative)	9,454
Mr. Murfitt (Liberal)	1,974

—Reuter.

CULTURAL UNITY

FOUNDING OF ORIENTAL SOCIETY

LAHORE, May 28.

An Oriental Society has been established at Lahore with Raja Narendranath and Sheikh Abdul Quadir, M.L.C., as the president and the vice-present respectively, with the object of promoting the study of classical languages viz., Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, and improving the position and efficiency of the Oriental teachers, besides the publication of rare manuscripts and the holding of public meetings. The Society will also grant scholarships to encourage Hindus and Mussalmans to study Arabic and Sanskrit respectively with a view to evolving cultural unity making for intercommunal understanding between the two great communities of India.—A.P.

BARODA NOTES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, May 28.

For the library of the Law College to be started in Baroda from the 21st June, Mr. Chandulal Kshavlal Sheth of Petlad has placed a sum of Rs. 5,000. At the disposal of Mr. Naudnath Dixit, the Commissioner of Education, Baroda State.

It is understood that Mr. Desabhai Bhagwanbhai Patel of Hakrol-Ratanpur a village near Baroda is to proceed to England to study for the Indian Civil Serice Examination. He is the first gentleman, to take to higher education, in his village.

MR. MUZUMDAR'S DEATH.

The sad and sudden death of Mr. Chintamanrao Muzumdar of the Darakdar family of Baroda removes a prominent physical culture propagandist from Gujerat. He was formerly a Naib Subah in the Baroda State service which he left later for his zeal for the spread of physical culture among the youth. He started a gymnasium and a magazine named "Vyayama" which was published both in Marathi and Gujerati. It was the desire of the deceased to publish a Hindi edition of the magazine. He died on Monday the 24th instant at an age of 72 years.

A JAIN DONATION.

Seth Nagindas Karamchand, a well-known Jain merchant of Patan has donated a sum of of Rs. 250,001 for erecting a new Jain temple in Rohishala a village in the Baroda State.

RAI MANILALJI NAHAR BAHADUR

Photo by R. V. Rao.
President-elect of the Jain Swetamber Conference which is to be held in Bombay shortly.

PIR GHULAM MUJADID

CASE TRANSFERRED TO HYDERABAD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) May 28.

On the application of Pir Ghulam Mujadid for the transfer of the case against him out of the Court of the Hyderabad District Additional Judicial Commissioner when admitting it for summary hearing remarked "there is no doubt that the case arises out of events in which the police officers are closely concerned. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Magistrate to be very careful in the trial of the case." The case was fixed for hearing before the Resident Magistrate Hala on the 29th instant but all of a sudden the Pir's pleader received order of the District Magistrate that he had transferred the case from the Resident Magistrate, Hala to the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, on public grounds.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

CENTRAL OFFICE IN DELHI

DELHI, May 29.

The central office of the Communist Party of India will be opened in Delhi from the 1st of June. Mr. Janki Prasad Begerhatta, the General Secretary will be in charge of it.—A.P.

Pudupalayam Gandhi Ashram.

TAMIL NADU BRANCH of the GANDHI SEVA SANGHA

FOUNDED BY SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

THIS ASHRAM conducted under the personal direction of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar, produces handspun handwoven Khadi of all kinds. The quality has given entire satisfaction to cutomers and expert critics. The goods are all guaranteed genuine products of the labour of poor people in their own cottages in the villages round about the Ashram. Varieties and Prices same as Tirupur, and quality is first grade Tamil Nadu Standard.

POSTAL ADDRESS:—Manager, Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu, (South India.)
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—Gandhiashram, Tiruchengodu.
RAILWAY STATION:—Sankaridrug, S. I. R.

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An excellent chuddar soft, close woven, durable, warm like shawl, suitable for all purposes.
Chuddar, with printed borders. Same quality as above Rs. 2-13-0
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Plain white 60 in. width 3 yards length.. .. .. 3- 3-0

TOWELS THICK:—Double thread drill texture Excellent quality, durable, absorbent and handsome.
28x45, 28x50, 28x60, 36x60. from 11 as. to Re. 1-2 each

TOWELS:—Single thread, can be used for all purposes. Variety of lengths in 28 in. or 36 in. width from 7 ans. to Re. 1-1-0.

COATING:—Plain white, double thread, close-woven, simple and very durable cloth, for coats and suitable for Office-wear, decent, economical, Available in pieces of 14 yards.
Single width (27 inches) .. Rs. 0-7-9 per yard.
Double breadth (54 inches) .. ,, 0-15-0 ,,
36 inches width .. .. ,, 0- 9-9 ,,
Drill Texture: one anna extra per yard.

SHIRTING:—Plain white Khadi pieces (10 yards length). Excellent quality
28" 36" 40" 45" 50" 54"
Annas 5/6 6/9 7/6 8/9 9/9 10/9 per yard.

DHOTIES:—Of lengths from 2 yards to 4 yards and widths, 45 inches, 50 inches and 54 inches can be had at same prices per yard as Shirting pieces. Borders thin and thick lines, as desired, according to Tirupur varieties.

JAMAKKALAMS:—(THICK KHADI MATS, PRETTY STRIPES IN COLOURS.)
36 inches width, 2¼ yards length, Rs. 4-8-0 each
28 ,, ,, Rs. 3-6-0 each

HELP THE POOR:—Not by Charity but by giving work.
KHADDAR gives employment to the poor and destitute.
If you by Khaddar the whole of what you pay goes to feed the poor spinners and weavers.
KHADDAR is absorbent and soft like flannel. Khaddar is warm during winter and cool during summer. Try it and see.
KHADDAR stands for a simple and pure life, Khaddar helps to bring the economic emancipation of our country nearer.
KHADDAR is the dress to be worn by all. The greatest men and women of India wear nothing but Khaddar.

TO BE OPENED SHORTLY

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

(WILL BE AFFILIATED TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.)

Location—26, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort.

The above School will be started with the commencement of the new term in June next

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN BEST EDUCATION

by sending them to this High School

WHICH CLAIMS:—

(1) Efficient staff and experts to coach in variety of subjects including languages
(2) Up-to-date science laboratory with an efficient head.
(3) Art Gallery arranged and equipped by a professional artist.
(4) Unique library abounding in all the modern books in English, Sanskrit, French, Persian and Gujrati.
(5) Handsome contribution to up-to-date leading magazines.
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(7) Equipments and furniture of modern style and upkeep.

This High School is meant for all High Class Hindu Boys studying in standards first to seventh and will prepare students with conspicuous care.

SCALE OF FEES.

I to III Standards. Re. 1/-
IV & V do Rs. 2/-
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ADMISSION FEE—ONE RUPEE THROUGHOUT.

GENEROUS AWARD of FREESHIPS to DESERVING STUDENTS

Scholarships of merits: Handsome and plenty.

COME AND INSPECT OUR SCHOOL AND ITS EQUIPMENTS AND JUDGE WHAT FUTURE IS IN STORE FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL FROM THE NATURE OF ITS PRESENT ACHIEVEMENTS, EVEN FROM THIS VERY COMMENCEMENT.

A VISIT IS ALL THAT IS SOLICITED.

ENROLMENT of students, commencing from MONDAY, the 7th June, 1926

For further information apply to - - - - - THE PRINCIPAL.

Doesn't he get on Splendidly!
That's what a mother loves to hear said of her baby. And it is being said daily in thousands of homes where Mellin's Food is given. Babies always thrive on Mellin's because it possesses all the growth. Mixed as directed it is next to nature's food — the best of all diets for baby.
Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all Chemists
Sample sent free on application
WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., B'bay.

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for fitting one for a good day's work - and there's nothing like a cup of Horlick's for ensuring a good night's rest. Never be without this easily made and nourishing "night-cap"

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MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 27th April, there have appeared a couple of paragraphs concerning the Marathi Encyclopaedia published by Dr. Ketkar and Co. The first para contains a glorious advertisement of the great work, its importance and value; and the second para attempts to give a sort of reply to the criticism which appeared in the high class Urdu magazine "Maarif." In an article in the Encyclopaedia containing most blasphemous statements against the character of the Prophet of Islam, it is stated that the character-sketch is drawn by Ibn Ishaq, an Arab Muslim historian. The "Maarif" challenged the writer of the article to point out where the character sketch occurs in the original. To this the editor-in-chief of the Encyclopaedia replies by saying that "the views expressed are not ours. They are those of Professor Margentith. We published them stating that they are the views of the abovementioned Professor, with a desire that Mahomedans may know them and try to examine them." The editor thus shifts the responsibility of publishing blasphemy and libel against the Prophet of Islam, from his own shoulders and puts it upon those of the Professor. But it is to be seen whether it could be honestly done.

Muslims would feel obliged to the editor-in-chief if he would tell them who this Professor Margentith is and from what work of his the statements have been taken? He would further oblige them by stating where, in which volume and on what page of the Encyclopaedia it is stated that the statements published therein do not represent the views of the writer or the editor but of the Professor, and that they have been published "with a desire that Mahomedans may know them and try to examine them."

It is very kind of the Editor to inform Muslims in this manner what sort of character did their Prophet bear and what principles of morality did he teach. Fortunately Muslims know all this very well. They do not stand in need of Dr. Ketkar's help. But what is the *motive* of the Marathi-Encyclopaedia-writers in telling the Marathi reading public, Brahmins and non-Brahmins alike, that "the Prophet of Islam permitted his followers to marry more wives them one, and to *indulge in prostitution to their heart's content*; that the Muslims are clearly ordered in the Quran to fight on with non-Muslims without showing them the least kindness and mercy, until they embrace Islam or agree to pay a tax; that *forming friendship with non-Muslims is strictly prohibited* (Imagine the effect of such preachings in these days of communal hatred and discord); that according to Ibn Ishaq the Prophet's conduct was very bad; he would not grudge to adopt any sort of means for gaining his object; that he allowed his followers also to set aside their conscience; that he brought about murders and slaughters just as it pleased him; that looking to his oppressive rule at Medina he appears to be a *leader of pure dacoits*; that he himself used to indulge in boundless sensual pleasure and had given full permission to his followers to do the same; that *terrible disasters* having been taking place, *because* millions of Muslims have been following the conduct of their Prophet, in the last several centuries.—Yours, etc.

MUSLIM.

"A STARTLING FACT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above caption the "Health Review" (London) publishes the following to which, in public interest kindly permit me to direct your readers' attention. It says:—

"Only 60 children in England and Wales have died of smallpox in the last 20 years but 200 have died of vaccination.

"Vaccine is the matter squeezed from eruptions on a diseased beast.

"It poisons the nation's blood and weakens the general resistance to disease.

"It does not protect and if it did, is not needed. Smallpox, like leprosy, black death, cholera, typhus, and typhoid has dwindled to insignificance before the advance of sanitation. A century since it was a scourge; now it is far less dangerous than influenza measles or even chicken pox. Good blood and clean surroundings are the best protection."

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear! —Yours, etc.,

X

"A MATTER FOR INQUIRY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Parsi gentleman writes about the disease called "Naroo". There are many kinds of "Naroo" and there are many kinds of indigenous medicines to cure them. If care is taken to drink water after boiling immunity is obtained.

But in small villages, where good well-water is not available, people generally use some spirit in drinking water.

After a man is attacked by "Naroo" he is cured by western medicine, after a long time, while if he takes any one of the indigenous medicines, he becomes well within a fortnight.—Yours, etc.

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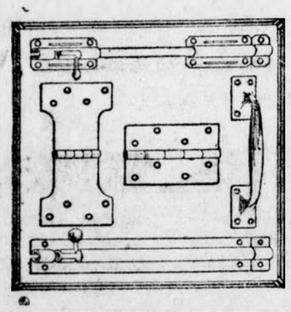

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BOMBAY INFANT MORTALITY

EFFECT OF VACCINATION.

Miss L. Loat, Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League, London, has forwarded to us a copy of a letter recently sent to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the League. In the course of the letter Miss Loat writes:—

I am directed by the Council of the League to suggest to the Corporation the advisability of considering the effect of vaccination on the infant mortality of Bombay.

While the Council of this League agree that poverty, ignorance, over-crowding, bad ventilation and the drugging of infants are among the chief causes of infant mortality in Bombay they suggest that the Compulsory Vaccination Act has also had a share in increasing this mortality.

The official statistics for England and Wales show that vaccination does directly cause death. Since the year 1875 the Registrar-General has recorded 1,468 deaths from cow-pox and other effects of vaccination (to the year 1924). 373 of these occurred during the period when glycerinated calf lymph was the official lymph. There is good ground for the belief that for each of these deaths which were admittedly due to vaccination at least 19 others were really due to that operation, but were certified as due to some other cause. These figures prove that vaccination is a cause of death. In the year 1853 the first Compulsory Vaccination Act for England and Wales was passed. The following figures show the great increase that took place in certain diseases in the year following that Act:—

1853:—Abscess 212, Atrophy 13,083, Tabes Mesenterica 2,000, Diarrhoea 7,054, Erysipelas 454, Skin Disease 159, Scrofula 241, Syphilis 406. Total 23,609. Death-rate per thousand births 38, all other causes 122. Total 160.

1854:—Abscess 246, Atrophy 14,412, Tabes Mesenterica 2,203, Diarrhoea 10,045, Erysipelas 552, Skin Disease 200, Scrofula 299, Syphilis 577. Total 28,534. Death-rate per thousand births 45, all other causes 112. Total 157.

These figures show that the death-rate per thousand births of certain diseases likely to be accentuated by vaccination increased by seven per thousand births, while the deaths from all other causes actually fell by ten per thousand births.

Jenner himself declared that Erysipelas accompanied true cow-pox vaccination. It will be seen that the deaths from Erysipelas increased from 454 in 1853 to 552 in 1854. The following figures furnish a proof of the contention that there was an excessive mortality from Erysipelas amongst infants in this country during the years of much vaccination and that as vaccination declined so the deaths from Erysipelas declined:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Annual Mortality from Erysipelas, per million living at the age of 0—5 years—1881-1890 170; 83.3 per cent. of births vaccinated. 1891-1900 109; 68.5 per cent. of births vaccinated. 1901-1910 70; 69.7 per cent. of births vaccinated. 1911-1920 40, 40.1 per cent. of births vaccinated.

Arm-to-arm vaccination abandoned from 1898 and use of glycerinated calf lymph substituted.

INDIRECT EVIDENCE.

Important indirect evidence of the influence of vaccination on infant mortality is to be found in the records of this country for the years prior to the enforcement of vaccination compared with those during which the operation was strictly compulsory. Mr. C. H. Hopwood, M.P., obtained from the Registrar-General in the year 1877 a Return, number 433, giving the deaths from 15 specified diseases which might have been caused or aggravated by vaccination, during the following periods:—

(1) Before the Vaccination Acts, 1847-53.

(2) During the period when vaccination was compulsory 1854-67.

(3) During the period when vaccination was stringently enforced, 1868-75.

The figures show that whilst the population of England had increased from 18 millions to 23 millions between the first and second period, the deaths of infants due to these diseases had increased during the same period from 63,000 to 106,000. If the mortality had increased in proportion with the increase in the population, the deaths in 1875 would have been only 80,000 instead of 106,000 as shown by the return. There perished therefore in England and Wales in 1875 26,000 children who may be fairly assumed would have lived had vaccination remained as little performed as it was in 1847.

During the 19th century, while vaccination was very general in this country, the infantile death-rate remained high in spite of the efforts of sanitarians, economists, welfare workers and others, and it was not until vaccination was very much less practised that the infant mortality rate took a decided step downwards Vaccinations increased in 1924 and the infant mortality increased also. The following figures are very significant.—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Average Annual Infant Mortality per 1,000 births:—1851-1860 154, 1861-1870 154, 1871-1880 149, 1881-1890 142, 1891-1900 153, 1901-1910 128, 1911-1920 100, 1921-1924 76. For the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, the figures are: 83, 77, 69 and 74.

A careful scrutiny of the returns shows that the reduction in infant mortality has been most marked in the second half of the first year of life, which is, in England and Wales, the period of vaccination.

A distinguished doctor once remarked to Herbert Spencer:—"When once you interfere with the order of Nature, there's no knowing where the results will end." In vaccination the order of Nature is interfered with, and it is not surprising that the results are so serious. Apart from the deaths and injuries directly due to the operation, the health of large numbers of children is impaired, they find it difficult to throw off other diseases, and succumb more readily to the infections they encounter.

It is difficult to get doctors even to consider this point of view, but one has only to go amongst the people to find how widely it is held by parents. At about 150 meetings in different districts near London last year mothers testified to the serious effects of vaccination on their children or on the children of relatives. The most potent cause of the widespread opposition to vaccination in England is this personal experience of its sad results. As some nine million vaccinations are performed in India every year, it is certain that much of the ill-health of Indians is due to this operation, while there can be no doubt that at least some part of the infant mortality is caused by it.

The Council therefore trust that the Bombay Corporation will consider this matter carefully and use its influence in favour of the abolition of compulsory vaccination.

SURAT NOTES.

REPAIRING HOPE BRIDGE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, May 25.

A special general meeting of the Surat city Municipality was held at the Municipal Hall on Monday evening to consider a letter from the Collector of Surat asking for an immediate sanction of Rs. 1,00,899 for repairing the Hope Bridge over the Tapti. The Collector in this stated that it was an emergency as the bridge was in a dangerous condition.

Dr. M. K. Dixit M.L.C. who presided stated at the outset that he did not agree with the Collector's statement that the bridge was in a dangerous condition. The Collector had practically ordered the Municipality to sanction the amount under Section 175 (1) of the Municipal Act but he had not stated his reasons for the use of that Section. As a general procedure, a clear notice of one full calender year was given to all institutions for such a huge sum of money. In the circumstances the Collector's order was nothing but a challenge to the administration of local self-Government.

Mr. Sarajya proposed a resolution which considered the Collector's order as unjust and contrary to law and asked the president to draw the attention of the Commissioner N. D. to the attitude of the Collector.

Mr. Sakerlal Parekh seconded.

Mr. Prasannavadan Desai moved an amendment stating that the Board did not believe that such an emergency as would require the Collector to make use of Section 175 (1) of the Municipal Act had been created and further stating that the Board was ready to sanction money for further repairs if necessary.

The amendment on being put to vote was lost.

Dr. M. M. Mehta M.L.C., moved another amendment to the effect that the Board did not desire to enter into the controversy as to whether there was an emergency or not, but it considered the Collector's order as unjust.

Mr. Desai seconded the amendment. On being put to vote the amendment was carried by a majority.

Mr. Prasannavadan moved another amendment adding that "the Board was prepared to pay its part of the amount required for repairs" to Dr. Mehta's amendment.

It was put to vote and carried.

The amended amendment was then moved as a substantial proposition and was adopted.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN GUJERAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, May 25.

The Second Annual Gathering of the Petlad Sarwajanik Vyayamshala or Public Gymnasium was held here on the 22nd instant, when Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai the Naib-Dewan of Baroda presided Datar Mr. Ramanlal, Mr. Bhailal Amin of the Alembic Chemical Works Ltd. Baroda were prominent among those present.

After the members of the Gymnasium had performed excellent feats of physical culture, the Secretary of the institution read the annual report which stated that at the end of the year the institution was running into a debt of about Rs. 230. An appeal was made for funds.

The chairman appreciating the excellent work the institution was doing in the matter of development of physical culture of the youth of Petlad and the surrounding towns said that the second decade of the 20th century would be distinctly marked in history as a decade of physical culture in Gujerat. The province had till then overlooked the great necessity of physical force in its young men and women. But it was brought to its senses by the happy augury of Akharas by the Gujarat Vyayama Mandal started by Purani Brothers of Broach.

The chairman then supported the appeal for funds made by the Secretary and asked the youths of charottar to pay more attention to their physical development.

With a vote of thanks for the chair the function ended.

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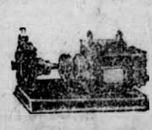

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The word for June is "MATURED"
The word for July is "MELLOW"

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Exploits

RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must be made on a plain piece of note paper and show the competitor's full name & address. TWO GENUINE PAPER DISCS EMBOSSED WITH THE WORDS "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" AS PACKED IN TINS OF "SPORTSMAN" CIGARETTES MUST BE SENT WITH EACH ENTRY FORM.

Re. 1/ for 50

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the "Sportsman" Competition, Post Box No. 89, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded, in order of merit, to those competitors who, in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition, have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merit of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matter connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Post Box No. 89, Calcutta.

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Eau de Cologne

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(4-26)

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